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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

World Views a Week's Work

5 Continents Honor Marconi

League Council Averts War

Germany Fights Reparations

Britain Stands by Its Tariff

Mr. Hoover Tells Congress

THE world listens to words from a man in London. He is Senator Guglielmo Marconi of Rome, speaking on the thirtieth anniversary of the day his inventive genius sent the first wireless message across the Atlantic. He foresaw much that radio has accomplished—even that it would knit nations by breaking the separating power of space and time. He is honored by many nations which, today, through his boon, react to each other's history while it is being made. Here is the heart of that history for the week:

PALESTINE sees 70 Moslem leaders from all Islam gather at Jerusalem and plan to protect their holy places from encroachments which the Jews deny. Both sides cry "Peace, peace!" —and there is no peace.

GREECE is pleased over arranging for reparations from Bulgaria earlier than anticipated. Bulgaria is pleased over getting off more lightly than expected. So other disputes almost settle themselves.

TURKEY listens to official Bulgarian visitors and agrees to fix up fences with the neighbor nation. A new entente looms in the Balkans.

JUGOSLAVIA convenes its Parliament of 350 members, elected with only Government candidates on the ballot. Students gather outside and express their feelings in singing. It is sour song.

ROUMANIA is aroused to learn that King Carol goes hunting in Transylvania and has a conference with powerful Count Bethlen of Hungary. King Carol pooh-poohs its importance; Europe scents an unexpected alliance.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA discusses the disarmament conference with neighbor countries, especially gas warfare and commercial airplanes suitable for war. Prague wants a ban on both.

SOVIET RUSSIA announces the pushing of grain exports and curtailing of the second Five-Year Plan. Moscow denounces the United States, saying dollar magnates want to save themselves by inciting the Soviet to make a muss in Manchuria.

FINLAND'S Diet agrees to a referendum giving the people three ways to voice themselves on existing prohibition—to retain, to repeal or to modify.

THE NETHERLANDS trims the budget tidily and raises the tax from 40 to 60 florins a ton on petrol. It is the same on gasoline.

THE HAGUE sees the World Court convene to decide whether Poles are foreigners or citizens with full rights in the free city of Danzig. If the Poles win citizenship Danzig's German majority is a minority.

BELGIUM shuts down glass and tapestry factories and studies ways of extracting the teeth from tariffs—from those that bite in British markets.

FRANCE hears Premier Laval declare no reduction of German reparations without an equal easing of war debts for France and the Chamber of Deputies gives him a vote of confidence. The Government limits sugar imports to help farmers, explains loans to Hungary, Jugoslavia and Poland, and prepares to give lectures on American business ideas at all its universities.

PARIS sees the League of Nations Council adjourn after gaining concurrence of Japan and China in a resolution calling for cessation of Manchurian hostilities, recession of Japanese troops to the railway zone and a five-member commission to investigate and tell what it finds. The League has failed, say some. But without the League, says Lord Cecil, there would have been another major war.

GERMANY hears the severest Government proclamation since the monarchy fell. President von Hindenburg signs Chancellor Bruening's decree making a cut of about 10 per cent in wages, rents, interests, the price of things eaten, worn and used. Conservative opinion reacts favorably and applauds Bruening's radio rebuke of Nazi Leader Adolf Hitler. To the foreign press at Berlin and to the World Bank advisory committee at Basel Germany protests her inability to pay any reparations. Warm denials by the French.

ITALY applauds Foreign Minister Dino Grandi as he tells of his fruitful visit to the United States. Rome wonders as Signor Giovanni Giurati resigns as Secretary-General of the Fascists. He opposed the Pope.

SPAIN adopts the new Constitution, elects and inaugurates Señor Niceto Alcala Zamora as President and becomes a full-fledged republic.

INDIA begins new rebellion against Britain with a boycott in Bengal and a "no rent" campaign among the growers of Lucknow.

GREAT BRITAIN resists attacks on the new emergency tariffs, starts after rent profiteers, proposes an economic conference of nations, suggests expansion of the disarmament conference to include tariff discussions, suspends the building of the world's largest liner, a Cunarder, settles the London dock workers' wage dispute and sees Oxford beat Cambridge 10-3 at Rugby in their fifty-sixth annual game.

JAPAN sees the Cabinet resign through internal dissension after withstanding the long, hard strain of the Manchurian mix-up. The Emperor directs Tsuyoshi Inukai, president of the Seiyukai party, to form a new Cabinet.

THE IRISH FREE STATE celebrates an anniversary—its tenth.

LATIN AMERICA sees Mexico undertake the completion of main tourist highways, Colombia borrowing 15,000,000 pesetas from its Bank of the Republic with a corresponding increase in monetary circulation, Brazil diminishing her imports to keep pace with exports, Peru inaugurating President Luis Sanchez Cerro with bouquets and bombs tossed down from balconies, Ecuador approving a budget of $10,000,000 and imposing the sales tax on which the merchants waged war.

CANADA congratulates itself on the swift oversubscription of its $150,000,000 service bonds—and considers minor issues.

THE UNITED STATES sees Congress convene, hears messages from President Hoover urging economy, $921,000,000 in new taxes, including revival of wartime "nuisance" taxes, revision of the banking laws, approval of the international moratorium and reopening of the war debts matter, through reëstablishment of the War Finance Corporation, preparation for the disarmament conference and maintaining that a strong America will be the highest contribution to world stability. The Democrats elect John N. Garner of Texas Speaker, replace Republican attachés with theirs, agree in general with the President's proposals, but promise measures of their own to meet the needs. Secretary of State Stimson ratifies the League Council's resolution covering the Sino-Japanese conflict.

THE FAMILY OF NATIONS finds in the week's work stout evidences of progress following fair intention, of the eventual if tortuous solving of difficulties. The Family sees hope in what is ahead—heaps of it.

Deficit Cut Urged In Cape Province

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cape Town, S. Af.

NEW taxation and economies to reduce the Cape's estimated deficit on March 31 next from £383,855 to £59,855 were submitted by the Administrator, Mr. J. H. Conradie, at the opening of the special session of the Provincial Council.

Mr. Conradie's proposals include increases in the entertainments tax, totalizator tax, an increase in the betting tax, an income tax on super-tax payers, cuts of 7½ per cent in teachers' salaries, and a new levy, a companies' tax.

Europe Offers Fertile Field For Agitators

Peace Efforts of Cabinets Blocked by Demagoguery of Political Critics

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Fishing in troubled waters has been a favorite pastime of a certain class of politicians; and today the conditions in Europe are such that agitators have an easy time in exploiting discontent.

The efforts of constructive statesmen who are striving for a reasonable settlement are constantly thwarted by the destructive type of politician who can stir up public feeling. It has been so ever since the Peace Conference more than 12 years ago. I was myself involved in an incident which had considerable repercussions in 1919.

Mr. David Lloyd George, alarmed at the nature of the proposed settlement, prepared a memorandum for private circulation pleading for moderation. He spoke to me on the same lines, and, without using his name, I wrote a "moderation" article in the old green Westminster Gazette, then under the editorship of the distinguished political thinker, Mr. J. A. Spender.

It was hoped to prepare the way for a certain change of feeling. Unfortunately, some hundreds of members of Parliament, who had been returned in the "khaki" elections, sent a telegram to Paris demanding the repudiation by Mr. Lloyd George of these ideas. Had they refrained from doing so, the course of history might have been very different.

Move for Accord Halted

In France, too, the outcry against the negotiations of M. Aristide Briand at Thoiry delayed, if they did not destroy, the most promising efforts on behalf of a sound working arrangement between France and Germany.

At the present time in Germany the extreme Nationalist elements are rendering it difficult, if not impossible, for the Chancellor, Dr. Heinrich Bruening, who realizes the need of a political truce pending a financial accommodation with France, to come to a genuine understanding. It is so facile for agitators who have not the responsibility of power to declare that France is the cause of all Germany's troubles, and, by arousing

(Continued on Page 5, Column 8)

CITY PLANNING FOUNDATION FOR NATION FAVORED

Expert Says Idea Offers Opportunity for Performing Great Service

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 12—Endowment of a foundation of national scope which would conduct researches to furnish the city planner with more information on the basic factors governing city growth, city development and city life, was urged by Dr. Carol Aronovici, city planning expert of the University of California and the Metropolitan University of Los Angeles, in addressing the City Club here Dec. 11.

If philanthropists would provide as liberally for studies on how to improve urban living conditions of the present and future as they do for archæological investigations of the buried cities of the ancients, Dr. Aronovici said, they would be performing a higher service to humanity.

Defining the objective of city planning as the "creation of community conditions which would make possible the harmonizing of the science of production with the art of living" Dr. Aronovici said that whereas it has heretofore been thought of as an engineering problem, it is now being recognized as one of the important social sciences.

"The recent upset in the real estate market, the economic waste produced by the blighted districts are a few of the evidences that planning is not so much a matter of construction as a problem of developing lasting social and economic utility at the lowest possible cost," he said.

Pointing out some of the shortcomings of present-day city development, Dr. Aronovici said the real need is "to plan less and think more." Engineers and architects, he said, must learn to think more of the human element in planning and building cities than they do of the merely material factors. For instance, he said, the automobile seems to have become a more dominant factor in planning than either improvement in living conditions or the economic resources of the community.

"Instead of the great convenience which it is," he declared, "the automobile is rapidly becoming the Frankenstein of the economics of city building." Broad boulevards are being flung out in all directions, thrusting the burden of high taxation on owners of adjoining property without the assurance that such improvements are going to pay for themselves in service, he said.

Mexico's Initial 'Skyscraper' Will Rest on 2000 Piles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—Much importance is attached here to the construction of a 12-story building in Mexico City, since heretofore buildings as tall as this had been considered impossible in this capital, both because of the numerous earthquakes here and because the city rests on a foundation of mud.

The 12-story La Nacional Building, which will be by far the tallest edifice in the Republic of Mexico, is taking form directly across the street from the famous National Theater Building, uncompleted after more than two decades because the ground on which it rests is too soft.

By a feat of engineering the contractors of Mexico's first "skyscraper" plan to prevent it from sinking, as the National Theater has constantly done for 20 years. Beneath the foundation of La Nacional Building 2000 piles 39 meters long and nearly a foot in diameter have been driven, so as to cause a pressure in the soft ground that will have a tendency to push up the building.

Care is also being taken to make the steel frame of the building so strong that earthquakes will be unable to demolish it. Real estate men are watching the results with a view to constructing other tall buildings if the project proves successful.

Dry Enforcement Seizures Increase

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12—Prohibition agents seized approximately 400 more stills and 300 more automobiles and boats in the month of November, 1931, than they did in November, 1930, according to statistics made public today by Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock, director of prohibition.

"That is good activity, the kind we feel encouraged by," Colonel Woodcock declared. "This signifies that the bureau's policy of attacking the commercial violator is being carried out."

Last month 1908 stills were seized by government agents, compared with 1497 during November, 1930, and 826 automobiles and boats were taken, compared with 549 during the same month last year. There were 1119 more cases placed on the court docket last month than in November, 1931, and nearly 700 of these included seizures of apparatus used by law breakers.

NORMA SHEARER A CITIZEN

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 12 (AP)—The film colony has a new American citizen in the person of Miss Norma Shearer, film actress. Miss Shearer, born in Montreal, Can., yesterday received her final naturalization papers from United States District Judge George Cosgrave.

Lord Cecil Regards Manchuria As Crucible of World Peace

Sino-Japanese Dispute Taken as Compelling Argument for Absolute Ban on War—League's Efforts Commended by Lord Grey

By MARTHE SPENDER

Staff Correspondent

By Radio from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 12—In dealing with the Manchurian dispute the League had to hold the balance between Japanese militarism and Chinese anarchy, declared Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, at a meeting of the League of Nations Union here last night.

It was his first public appearance since his return from the Council meeting at Paris, where in the absence of Sir John Simon he was chief British delegate at the lengthy special session called to deal with the Manchurian issue.

The League commission which is going to examine the question on the spot has a tremendous opportunity, Lord Cecil said. "We may succeed if we are fortunate in removing once for all the war cloud that broods over the whole Far East. We may not only help to remove the war cloud, but do something to help China in its own difficulties."

The Manchurian dispute, far from endangering the prospects of the forthcoming General Disarmament Conference, he added, affords the clearest possible proof that unless the nations can be induced definitely to turn their backs on war, the whole peace machinery will fail when the testing time comes.

Viscount Grey of Fallodon, who also spoke, invited those who thought the League had failed in handling the Sino-Japanese dispute to think what complications might have occurred if the League had not existed. During the war in 1895 between the two countries no one had made the slightest effort to avert hostilities and at the close certain European powers had intervened to deprive Japan of some of its gains.

Now, however, the League has definitely worked its hardest to preserve peace. And other powers had not tried to use the dispute to promote their own interests, but had stood loyally with the League in an effort to promote peace. Again, before the League came into being outside intervention was regarded as an infringement on the national honor of disputants. Today both parties admitted the Council's right to investigate and mediate.

Finally, Lord Grey said, the dispute had demonstrated that the Pact of Paris is in harmony with the League Covenant and had brought the United States to cooperate with the League in the interest of peace. This was a great step forward. He appealed to the world not to judge progress by the ideal but by the past. By this standard, he said, the League and its work are perhaps the greatest landmark of progress in history.

EMPEROR ASKS INUKAI TO FORM TOKYO CABINET

Conservative Leader Held Likely to Get Aid of Section of Opposition

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Dec. 12—The Emperor has ordered Mr. Tsuyoshi Inukai, President of the Seiyukai, Conservative Party, to form a new Cabinet.

Since the Seiyukai cannot command a majority in the Diet, it is possible that the new Government will receive Minseito, Liberal Party, support from followers of Mr. Kenzo Adachi, retiring Minister of Home Affairs. So far, there is no definite indication as to who will be the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Business leaders generally believe that an embargo on gold exports will shortly be reinstituted. Foreign exchange transactions have stopped since yesterday, the banks refusing to sell American dollars.

The stock exchange, which is ordinarily open all day long on Saturdays, closed this afternoon after exchanges in stome stock soared as high as 30 points. All markets went up sharply in view of the belief that abandonment of the gold standard was impending.

The essentials of foreign policy probably will not be changed. Similarly the new Government's attitude regarding the Manchurian conflict will, it is expected, be essentially the same as that of the Wakatsuki régime. It is believed that Baron Kijuro Shidehara, outgoing Foreign Minister, may assume an important foreign post.

National Forest Addition Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 12—Acquisition by the Federal Government of several thousand acres in the northern part of the State, to be added to the White Mountain National Forest preserve, is announced as a possibility by Mr. Raymond U. Smith, United States district attorney. It is expected that it will be done through condemnation process by the institution of "friendly" suit and the amount to be acquired will approximate 7500 acres in the towns of Campton, Franconia, Wentworth, Benton and Bethlehem.

The tracts from which much of the timber has been cut are owned by Mr. Fred D. Lewis of Bethlehem, and others. The purpose of friendly suit is to clear the titles. With few exceptions the land secured in the White Mountains area has been of the "cut over" variety and suitable for reforestation.

This is not the only addition expected to be made, as proceedings now pending will add to the forest reserve about 5000 acres in Cutts Grant, on the borderline between Carroll and Coos Counties near the base of Mt. Washington. This tract is uninhabited and there are but few dwellers in the other tracts.

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BASEL FIGURES BACK EXTENSION OF MORATORIUM

Reich's Housing Projects and Recreational Costs Face Rigid Scrutiny

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

Staff Correspondent

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

BASEL, Switz., Dec. 12—The position of the Reichsbank—whose reserve, according to German delegates here, has sunk to 12 per cent—was discussed by the Young plan advisory committee today.

Preliminary examination of Germany's budget was completed last night with a searching cross-examination of the Reich's figures by many other delegates.

When the Reichsbank study is completed, and when the German railways, which are supposed to furnish the revenues for reparations, are examined early next week, the committee will be prepared to formulate conclusions regarding the Reich's financial position.

But even without Germany's figures on the Reichsbank and railways, it is already perfectly clear to all the delegates that in the next two years Germany cannot possibly scrape up enough money to pay the conditional part of reparations.

In this regard the French and Belgians on the committee agree with President Hoover that the moratorium must be extended. But they also pointed out in the debate last night on the German budget that the Reich's financial position is extremely sensitive to economic conditions.

Quick Response to Conditions

While in periods of crisis it suffers from a pronounced falling off in receipts—as the German delegation's striking figures attested—it also benefits very rapidly from economic recovery, as, for example, in 1925 to 1929.

Therefore the French hold that reparations should not be definitely scaled down but only postponed. They assert further that Germany can perfectly well discover revenues to pay the unconditional slice of reparations which are less than half of the so-called conditional obligations.

Moreover, basing their argument upon the exact phrasing of the Young plan, the French insist that the present committee cannot consider unconditional reparations at all, but must refer the question to a meeting of governmental representatives. Under these circumstances, it appears inevitable that the Basel committee's report will recommend extension of the moratorium on conditional payments and a study of unconditional obligations by the governments concerned.

Discussions last night of the German budget brought out several searching questions by foreign delegates. For instance, Germany's spending of almost 3,000,000,000 Reichsmarks for "public instruction" was questioned under the presumption that playing fields, athletic clubs and the like were included in this subsidy.

Such organizations are regarded by some foreign critics as military training in disguise. Foreign delegates compared this estimate with their own budget figures and implied that Germany's expenditure was excessive.

Housing Projects Questioned

Similarly popular housing projects were questioned, for the Reich budget showed a deficit of 1,000,000,000 marks in this regard, while the states and communes are believed to have spent without direct return some 20,000,000,000 marks.

The experts' subcommittee continues diligently its search for German investments and assets abroad. It has already received information on the distribution of Germany's short-term investments. It seeks further light on interest charges payable on foreign holdings in the Reich and amortization of German long-term loans contracted abroad.

REICH'S ANSWER TO PRICE EDICT REVIVES HOPES

Firms Offer Lower Terms at Once—Towns Face Cut in Utility Rates

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Dec. 12 — The sudden wave of price reductions which has set in as a result of the Government's new emergency decree is filling industry, business and the general public with the first hope experienced in many months that conditions, after all, may improve.

The number of firms and cartels which are not awaiting Jan. 1, the date fixed by the Government for a general 10 per cent cut in prices, is growing.

Among them are firms making cameras and firms producing radio sets and tubes, which decided yesterday to lower prices at once by 10 and 15 per cent. Three leading lignite syndicates also decided yesterday to lower the price of soft coal, and the wire rope syndicate set the iron industry a good example yesterday by likewise introducing an immediate 10 per cent reduction in its prices.

Serious Difficulties Faced

While thus many fall in readily with the Government's efforts to revive business, others explain they are facing serious difficulties.

The Association of Retail Stores declared it had been lowering prices to such an extent lately that it cannot go down further unless rents, gas, electricity and railway rates fall. This is exactly what the Government is trying to bring about.

Towns which in most instances in this country produce gas and electricity are, however, in an awkward position. Their budgets are overburdened by taking care of those of the unemployed who no longer receive doles, of whom there are 920,000 in Prussia alone, as just announced.

Reduction of gas and electricity rates will render it no easier for them to meet their obligations. They hope to compensate their losses by higher consumption and lowering the salaries of town workers. But they will also have to lower the prices of important by-products of gas works.

Many Factors Interwoven

Thus Germany is speedily realizing how intricately everything is linked, what difficulties must yet be overcome, how much painstaking detailed work and good will are needed to carry through the Government's plan.

Here the new price reduction commissioner, Dr. Karl Goerdeler, has an important mission to fulfill as he is expected to help all concerned and to consider first the industry or group which most needs assistance.

Yale Dean Seeks End to 'Shopping' For Scholarships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 12—Mr. Edgar S. Furniss, dean of the Yale Graduate School, in his annual report to Dr. James Rowland Angell, president, made public by the university today, recommends that the graduate schools of the United States adopt uniform standards of selection to guide them in their choice of scholars and fellows, as well as a scale of scholarship stipends.

Dean Furniss points out that applications to the Yale Graduate School for fellowships and scholarships for the present academic year numbered 784. The number of awards of all kinds totaled 178.

A great number of the students, he said, appear to "consider it their right to be given pecuniary assistance during their graduate course, more or less regardless of the merit of their undergraduate records. They 'shop around' among the graduate schools, somewhat in the manner of the 'tramp athlete' in colleges, carrying their wares to the highest market. Many of these students should be discouraged from attempting graduate study in any university; many more should be sent to some particular school where the facilities in their special line of study are exceptionally strong; none of them, certainly, deserve to be subsidized save as reward for merit in recognition of outstanding achievement. It is within the power of the graduate schools to control this situation by adopting uniform standards."

Motor Highway To Bisect Europe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Belgrade, Jugoslavia

THE international motor route connecting western Europe with the East is to go via Jugoslavia, it has been decided.

Countries through which the route passes are now energetically working toward its realization. Customs formalities are to be abolished; at every frontier station there are to be special garages for the repair of cars, the supply of petrol and oil will be assured, and telephones and interpreters with a knowledge of the chief languages will be installed. The roads are to be uniform and of equal width in all countries.

Mellon Stands Firm Against Cancellation

Treasury Head Declares It Plays No Part in War Debt Plan

Special from Monitor Bureau

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 — The Administration's attitude on European war debt settlements wes redefined here as favoring revision and not cancellation by Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, following two days of controversy on the subject, in and out of Congress.

At the same time the problem presented by possible failure of Congress to ratify the Hoover one-year moratorium by Dec. 15, when interest payments fall due, was taken up today by Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in a conference with six important senators, including Democrats as well as Republicans.

The effort to secure nonpartisan action was further emphasized by a statement issued yesterday at the White House in which President Hoover appealed for support from every element in the country on a detailed program of reconstruction.

The Mellon statement, given out late last night, reiterated that President Hoover does not favor cancellation. He cited the United Kingdom as an instance of how changed economic conditions have increased the debt burden, indicated that such changes point to revision, referred in passing to conditions in Germany and Austria, and emphasized that American self-interest now requires a review of the whole matter.

At the conference with Mr. Mills were Senator James E. Watson (R.) of Indiana, majority floor leader; Senator Reed Smoot (R.), chairman of the Finance Committee; Senator Pat Harrison (D.) of Mississippi, ranking Democrat of the Finance Committee; Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D.) of Arkansas, minority floor leader; Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, and Senator Thomas J. Walsh (D.) of Montana. The conference was held in Senator Watson's office.

To Prepare Statement

Before going into the conference Mr. Mills stated its purpose was to prepare a statement for European countries defining the situation if the moratorium bill is not passed.

Comment on the Hoover war debt commission revival proposal in Congress has thus far been largely from opponents, based in many instances on misinterpretation of the Administration's stand which was cleared up by Mr. Mellon.

Senator Watson, for example, emphatically stated he opposed "cancellation," which Mr. Mellon reiterates is not the Administration's thought. Senator Borah is opposed even to revision unless coupled with disarmament. Others like Senator Walter F. George (D.) of Georgia, Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D.) of Montana have expressed their opposition.

Mr. Hoover has repeatedly stated in the past that he opposed cancellation.

The statement issued by Secretary Mellon read:

There should be no misinterpretation as to the Administration's recommendations to the Congress relating to the debts due us from foreign governments and the recreation of the World War Foreign Debt Commission. The Administration is opposed to cancel-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

Tests Show That the Man in the Moon Dusts His Face With Pumice and Ashes

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (AP)—If a flier ever reaches the moon in a rocket, he will be able to know in advance the kinds of rocks on which his space ship will land.

How natural sciensists have learned "what the moon is made of" without actually going there was demonstrated today at the opening of the annual exhibition of research activities of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. Another exhibit showed new photographs of the Milky Way which have led astronomers to decide the great star system to which the earth belongs is much smaller than formerly believed.

The rocks on the moon are identified by analyzing moonlight, explained Dr. Fred E. Wright. He showed a machine recently put to use for the first time in studying the moon's face, which shows it is mostly powdered with pumice and volcanic ash.

Moonlight actually is sunlight reflected from the moon's rocks. Any single kind of rock on both the earth and moon reflects light in the same way. Granite reflects it, for instance, differently from limestone or pumice, wherever they may be.

On earth, natural scentists can study how light acts when reflected from different kinds of rock. Then, studying moonlight, they tell from what kinds of rock it was reflected.

A large map of the Milky Way, made of fitted photographs, was exhibited by Dr. F. H. Seares. On it were large dark clouds of dust and gas, bloting out some of the stars, as fog dims a street lamp.

Diagrams showed the sun and earth are part of a local system of very hot, bright stars, some so large it would take light 2000 years to cross them. This system is part of a vast main system of 30 or 40 thousand million stars, shaped like a giant cartwheel. Our sun, which is one of these stars, is far out toward the rim of the wheel. Far outside our own star system are at least 2,000,000 other star systems spinning through space.

HOOVER ASKS ALL PARTIES TO AID PLAN

Urges That His 12-Point Program Be on Nonpartisan Basis

PUTS IT TO PEOPLE AND CONGRESS ALIKE

Provides for Credit Release, Economy, New Tax Revenues and Private Relief Work

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Staff Correspondent

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12—In an appeal for national unity President Hoover calls on Congress and the people of the United States for nonpartisan support to stem the tide of deflation and to restore prosperity.

Reviewing all the steps which he has taken for business recovery, Mr. Hoover seeks to place the whole program on a nonpolitical basis. He appeals to party leaders of every group to transcend the claims of politics and to assist the nonpartisan reconstruction program which has been formulated.

The program, Mr. Hoover declares, has been developed after talks with spokesmen from every element of the national life; it is a nonpartisan program; it is nonpolitical. Part of it requires voluntary action and is already in effect; part of it requires legislation, and is before Congress.

Above all, Mr. Hoover makes clear that he will not ask enactment of every small detail of his program, nor quibble with Congress over minor matters, but he believes that in its larger phases it will bring a favorable effect in every economic direction, and, as he states, "turn the processes of liquidation and deflation, and start the country forward all along the line."

Mr. Hoover's reconstruction program has neved before been placed formally before the nation in its entirety. His steps to meet the emergency go back to the first call of national business leaders to the capital in the fall of 1929. Essentials of the plan are release of credit, rigid economy, opposition to enlarged federal expenditures, unemployment relief on a private basis and fresh revenue from new sources of taxation.

Up to the People

Success of the program, Mr. Hoover emphasized, is not dependent, in its final analysis, on foreign economic conditions. European recovery will help, he says, but the nation can meet the emergency itself, if it is united in action.

"It is a nonpartisan program. I am interested in its principles rather than its details. I appeal for unity of action for its consummation."

The President enumerated the dozen different points which from time to time have been laid before Congress or already instituted on a voluntary basis. These run from establishment of private relief agencies to the latest schedule of increased taxation just given to the Senate and House. It includes half a dozen different proposals for utilizing federal credit to set business wheels revolving, revision of banking laws, federal budget pruning, formation of the National Credit Corporation.

President Hoover's statement was intended to forestall congressional opposition and to buttress it with public support. The Administration's foreign debts policy holds the attention of the Senate and House at the moment, with the economic program next in line for consideration.

The text of President Hoover's nonpartisan program follows:

In my recommendations to Congress and in the organizations created during the past few months, there is a definite program for turning the tide of deflation and starting the country upon the road to recovery. This program has been formulated after consultation with leaders of every branch of American public life, of labor, of agriculture, of commerce and of industry. A considerable part of it depends on voluntary organization in the country. This is already in action. A part of it requires legislation. It is a nonpartisan program. I am interested in its principles rather than its details. I appeal for unity of action for its consummation.

Main Parts of Program

The major steps that we must take are domestic. The action needed is in the home field, and it is urgent. While reëstablishment of stability abroad is helpful to us and to the world, and I am confident that it is in progress, yet we must depend upon ourselves. If we devote ourselves to these urgent domestic questions we can make a very large measure of recovery irrespective of foreign influences.

That the country may get this program thoroughly in mind, I review its major parts:

1. Provision for distress among the unemployed by voluntary organization and united action of local authorities in coöperation with the President's unemployment relief organization, whose appeal for organization and funds has met with a response unparalleled since the war. Almost every locality in the country has reported that it "will take care of its own." In order to assure that there will be no failure to meet problems as they arise, the organization will continue through the winter.

2. Our employers are organized and will continue to give part-time work instead of discharging a por-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 8)

BRITAIN AND U. S. MUST BE UNITED, CHURCHILL SAYS

English Leader in Speech at Worcester Talks on Issues of World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 12—Coöperation and collaboration is the duty of England and the United States in meeting the present world-wide economic emergency, Mr. Winston Churchill told a gathering of Economic Club members at the Hotel Bancroft here last night. "We cannot tell where the course will lead," said England's former Chancellor of the Exchequer, "uphill or down, through sunshine or storm, but that the pathways of the English-speaking people lie together."

Coöperation between England and the United States is necessary in preserving world peace as well as bringing the world outside of the present slump, he said. Never was the need more emphatic, Mr. Churchill indicated, when English-speaking peoples should act and think in harmony.

Not until the shortage of gold and the inflation of its value have been checked will world economics recover from its present status, the speaker asserted. He pointed out that the gold shortage and inflation is undermining credit and credit institutions, and that tariffs and internal disorders in Asiatic markets are also attributed to world economic instability.

In citing the mutual interests of England and America, Mr. Churchill said that both favor peace and disarmament, "for both have everything to lose by war and nothing to gain, having no old scores to settle and no desire for aggrandizement. Both have adequate means to defend their rights. Together America and Great Britain could limit any outbreak by moral, economic and financial power."

Speaking of affairs in India, Mr. Churchill described England's position there as a "civilizing agent to keep order until that nation shall have developed sufficiently within itself." He added that in India today Britain has 50,000 soldiers and a civil population of 10,000 as compared with 350,000,000 people of India, mostly primitive.

Mr. Churchill said that "at all costs we must keep order and preserve some of the necessary apparatus of modern, mechanical civilization. We must support the power of this comparative handful of people to move effectively the Indian masses upon the paths of progress and improvement. We must lead and train them gradually to take control of their own affairs."

In the ensuing question period, Mr. Churchill said, in answer to the question as to what he thought the United States should do in the face of England's adoption of the high-tariff policy, that the United States should "take a leaf out of England's jettisoned free-trade policy."

It was Mr. Churchill's first public lecture in the United States since his arrival from England. He left Worcester for New York immediately afterward to continue a lecture tour in the United States which will bring him to Symphony Hall in January.

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Engineer Points At Hopeful Signs

Elimination of some of the artificial restriction, class legislation, and political difficulties, as well as a reduction, instead of an increase, of taxes and a return to the laws of supply and demand in business, are among the hopeful signs for a new era, Mr. Francis Lee Stuart, president of the American Society of Civil Engineers, said last night.

Addressing a dinner meeting of the society's northeastern division, Mr. Stuart said: "If there is the real connection between foreign and domestic credit and our material growth which I believe there is, and if important decisions must be made from interpretations of that relationship, then the basic data for these predictions or interpretations should come from a source that all can trust as unbiased and without personal financial interest."

This source, the speaker believed, would be the Treasury or the Commerce Department of the United States. And such data should be published in as understandable a form as weather reports, he said. Mr. Stuart further declared that "our weakness today is lack of coöperation for any purpose," and urged engineers of the country to take greater interest in national and civic affairs and "use their powers of thinking to make proper use of information and world trends for the benefit of mankind."

EVENTS TONIGHT

Play, "The Patsy," presented by The Leaguers, auspices Epworth League, vestry, St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church, Park and Vernon Streets, 7:45.

Newton Dramatic Club: Three one-act plays, "Queens of France," "The Fifth Commandment," and "The Duchess Says Her Prayers," Playground House, Tyler Terrace, Newton Centre, 8.

Bratile Hall: Hendrik Ibsen's "When We Dead Awaken," presented by The Studio Players, Cambridge, 8:30.

Forum Players: Presentation of "The Patriarch," folk play, auspices Ford Hall Forum, The Barn, 36 Joy Street, 8:30, through Dec. 16 (except Sunday).

Jamaica Plain Footlight Club: Play, "Berkeley Square," by John Balderston, Eliot Hall, Jamaica Plain, 8:15.

Southern Club of Boston: "Boston Night," and Christmas ball, Copley-Plaza Hotel, evening.

One-act comedy, "Latchkeys," presented by Menorah Society, Simmons College, Temple Ohabei Shalom; dancing to follow performance.

Theaters

Shubert—"The Student Prince," 8:20.
Copley—"The First Year," 8:20.
Plymouth—Ethel Barrymore in "The School for Scandal," 8:10.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Field and Forest Club: Rambler meeting, home of Mr. David L. Rand, 125 Francis Street, afternoon.

Old South Forum: Address, "What Is Economic Spending," by Mr. Henry Bruere, president Bowery Savings Bank, New York; musical program; Old South Meeting House, Washington and Milk Streets, 3:15.

Boston Public Library: Drama League Course, "The Pulitzer Prize Plays: a Decade's Record," by Prof. Robert E. Rogers, 3:30. Concert, Annetta Biagi, soprano; Delma Carli, soprano, and Mr. Alfredo Fondacaro, pianist, 8; both events lecture hall, Boylston Street.

Jordan Hall: Concert by choirs of the Perkins Institution for the Blind, direction Mr. Edwin L. Gardiner, 3:30.

"Twilight Musicale," Mr. Francis Riley, baritone, and the Fine Arts Trio, Longwood Towers, Brookline, 5.

Symphony Hall: Community Church service, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, speaker, on "Why Go On Caring"; musical program, 10:30.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology: "Popular Science Lecture" by Prof. George R. Harrison on "Light and the World of Atoms," auspices Society of Arts; lecture hall (room 10-250), 3:30.

Ford Hall Forum: Address: "Is the World Driving Germany to Communism or Hitlerism?" by Dr. Ernst Jach of Berlin; musical program; Ford Hall, Ashburton Place, 7:30.

Swedish Charitable Society: Concert, ballroom, Hotel Statler.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Meeting, Caspy Club, Vialle Room, 4.

Organ recital in series by Mr. William E. Zeuch, First Unitarian Church, Berkeley and Marlborough Streets, 4:30.

EVENTS MONDAY

Luncheon in honor of Mr. Edward Yeomans, of California, and Mr. John R. P. French, headmaster, Cambridge School, speakers on new methods of education, Hotel Commander, Cambridge, noon.

New England Women's Club: Meeting in charge of education committee; talk, "Education in the Life That Is Worth Living," by Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, Hotel Kenmore, 2:30.

Ministers' meeting: address, "Religious Education in the Present World Crisis," by Dean Harry H. Myer, B. U.; Chipman Hall, Tremont Temple, 10:30.

Last in lecture series on "Current Events," by Mrs. Jackson Fleming, benefit Peabody House, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 11.

Meeting, Boston Universalist ministers; address, "The Education of a Universalist Minister," by Rev. Dr. John Murray Atwood, Church of the Redemption, 10:45.

Brookline Woman's Club: "American Home Day," cafeteria luncheon, 12:30; regular entertainment program, 2:30; Whitney Hall, Coolidge Corner, Brookline.

Pilgrim Hall: Dedication of new Pilgrim Hymnal, Dr. Saunderson, speaker; Dr. Sydney A. Weston, presiding; musical program direction of Mr. Thompson Stone, Civic Symphony Orchestra conductor, 11.

Exhibition and sale, benefit Near East Foundation, home of Mrs. Arthur S. Johnson, 253 Commonwealth Avenue, 10 to 5.

Women's City Club of Boston: Luncheon in honor of Miss Gertrude Emerson, speaker on "Village Life in India," clubhouse, 40 Beacon Street, 12:30.

Concerts to Come

Saturday evening, Dec. 12, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Dec. 13, in Symphony Hall, a concert by the Harvard Glee Club.

Monday evening, Dec. 14, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Tuesday evening, Dec. 15, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Elizabeth Cushman, soprano.

Wednesday morning, Dec. 16, at the Hotel Statler, a concert by Claudia Muzio, soprano.

Wednesday evening, Dec. 16, in Jordan Hall, a concert by David Blair McClosky, baritone.

Friday afternoon, Dec. 18, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, with assisting choruses from Harvard and Radcliffe, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Friday evening, Dec. 18, at the Boston University College of Music, a concert by the Boston University Orchestra.

Saturday evening, Dec. 19, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, with assisting choruses from Harvard and Radcliffe, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Dec. 20, at the Boston Art Club, a concert by the Boston Flute Players' Club.

Sunday afternoon, Dec. 20, in Symphony Hall, "The Messiah," by the Handel and Haydn Society.

Thursday afternoon, Dec. 24, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday evening, Dec. 26, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admision free. Open daily from 9 to 4:30; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. New accessions to the Egyptian department; modern French paintings lent for special exhibition by John T. Spaulding; loan exhibition of sporting prints; Cruikshank illustrations; modern French prints; Rembrandt etchings.

Boston City Club, Ashburton Place—Currier & Ives prints. Through month of December.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Historical lithographic views of New England cities and towns.

Goodman-Walker Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—General Christmas exhibition of prints and paintings.

Scherver Studios, 605 Boylston Street—Water colors and color prints of Spain by Wilfred Wood of London. Also generalized print display. Through month of December.

R. C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—"Subjective Paintings of Color and Romance."

Grace Horne Galleries, 44 Stuart Street—Paintings and water colors by John Whorf. Lithographs of fighters by Gollinkin. Through Dec. 12.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Paintings by Anthony Thieme. Through Dec. 12.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Old maps of England, by John Speed; Nash's Mansions of Old England.

Doll & Richards Galleries, 138 Newbury Street—Etchings and drypoints by Sears Gallagher. Through Dec. 19.

Boston Art Notes

Elizabeth Keith

At the Casson Galleries there may be seen colored wood block prints made by Elizabeth Keith. Like a number of other artists Miss Keith has shown her appreciation of the methods employed by craftsmen of the past in the Far East. Hers is more than a surface appreciation.

There are displayed subjects which have been done chiefly in Soochow. Miss Keith has depicted tea houses, bridges, the landscape, a marriage procession. She has also depicted certain distinguished "types." Her impeccable drawing renders everything with such care that it is a pleasure to behold her work. She may be precise or she may be impressionistic, but whichever the method, she employs it thoughtfully.

The portraits are the most original of her subjects. They are drawn so sparely that they are nearly abstract. A flutist, a drummer (striking the gong) have extraordinary charm for the print.

Miss Keith's oustanding trait is color. Her application of pigment must result from a great deal of experiment, for rarely is such smoothness and refinement of color to be seen in such prints. Whether it is thin and transparent, or thick and opaque, it seems invariably perfectly suited to the design.

The print entitled "Marriage Procession" displays her feeling for spacious composing. She seems endowed in some of these prints with the native Oriental gift and sensibility.

Doll and Richards

Paintings by William B. E. Ranken are on display at Doll and Richards on Newbury Street. Mr. Ranken is a portraitist of interiors. With an incredible patience he has depicted parts of famous halls and rooms. In this show one can see a whole group devoted to the beautiful details of arrangement of Frederick the Great's palace in Potsdam. Mr. Ranken has painted the gilded furniture, the mirrors, the paneling, the candelabra, the shiny floors. The details appear almost microscopically perfect.

In all these baroque installations there is quiet and unity; dignity presides over all this splendor. Mr. Ranken conveys this beauty in an utterly objective, exceedingly sensitive manner. He is far more interesting in these renderings than he is in pieces that invite the imagination. His flowers have a static character. In the interiors he gets into action through the multiplicity of curves and the wayward directions of lines.

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Increased Lynn Tax Is Forecast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass., Dec. 12—Mayor J. Fred Manning, forecasting an increased tax rate for 1932 says the money will be well spent. The city is planning another new high school to be built in keeping with the new English High School which opened in September. Two buildings are now being used to take care of students in Classical High on North Common Street and there is a demand for a new high school in the western part of the city.

Mayor Manning said big concerns are not paying enough taxes and that the burden is placed on small home owners. He criticized concerns that throw men out of work on reaching 45 and 50 years.

"I consider that when a man reaches 45 and 50 years he is just about entering the prime of life," said Mayor Manning. "It is a significant fact that our Presidents are around this age if not older. This is because they have reached an age of real experience, and that they are not apt to be led by an overenthusiastic zeal to the detriment of real sound, constructive business judgment."

Entertainments

Newman in London

"One foot up and one foot down, that's the way to London town." Or so it is in the nursery rhyme. In Symphony Hall last evening you could get there without lifting a foot or a finger. But if you have taken the journey before, by factual, literary or pictorial experience, this one is likely to seem elementary and repetitious, a tourist's-eye-view of the most obvious externals. "London for Beginners," this Traveltalk should be named.

Mr. Newman is a likable traveltalker. He presents his dissertation clearly and simply in voice and diction that can be understood at fairly long distance. He selects his pictures with the intention of giving a well-rounded, pleasantly informative whole. But, like most of us, he finds things out of the usual order the most inspiriting; consequently in his first two lectures of this season, covering fresh material, did he most excel.

Still London can never be considered "old hat." Its fund of interest is inexhaustibly varied to touch all tastes. If Mr. Newman shows Adelphi Terrace without mentioning Shaw and Barrie, it must be because these two gentlemen aren't the whole meaning of Adelphi Terrace to everybody, and why apologize for showing the poor of the East End or the derelicts of the Embankment? These very human beings, together with the costers, the flower "girls," and bearded "boys," are more quintessential than the fashionable crowds at Ascot. Here, by the way, contrary to the calumny against English women's feeling for style, Mr. Newman vowed by motion picture that they have a grace and dignity, above all an individuality of their own. And there is charm in their faces if not always in their clothes.

If Traveltalks ever become Traveltalkies, a London picture could be a superlative joy. As it is, the delicious names the English invent for their streets and parks and public buildings, their pathetic yet picturesque clinging to tradition, their love of sports and pageantry (Mr. Newman leaves the deplorable habit of fox-hunting out) endear the great human comedy that is London.

"London Life" will be repeated this afternoon. The final lecture of the series, "England and Wales," will be given next week. M. L.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy and slightly colder tonight; Sunday partly cloudy and colder; moderate west and northwest winds; minimum temperature tonight near 33.

Maine and New Hampshire: Partly cloudy tonight; Sunday cloudy and colder.

Vermont: Cloudy and colder tonight and Sunday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy and slightly cooler tonight; Sunday increasing cloudiness and colder.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong west winds and partly overcast weather tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	54	54	Montreal	44	44
Bismarck	-4	18	Nantucket	48	50
Boston	50	45	New Orleans	66	84
Buffalo	42	54	New York	46	50
Calgary	12	12	Norfolk, Va.	58	64
Charleston	64	68	North Platte	20	38
Chicago	34	58	Philadelphia	54	54
Cincinnati	44	70	Phoenix, Ariz.	44	58
Denver	14	44	Pittsburgh	50	62
Eastport, Me.	42	42	Portland, Me.	40	42
Hatteras	62	66	Raleigh	62	68
Honolulu, T.H. 7p.m.Dec.11	70	78	St. Louis	42	66
Helena, Mont.	0	16	St. Paul	16	36
Huron, S. D.	4	24	Salt Lake City	20	30
Jacksonville	66	80	San Francisco	42	50
Kansas City	36	56	Santa Fe, N.M.	22	36
Key West	76	82	Seattle	32	42
Los Angeles	46	56	Tampa	68	82
Memphis	60	70	Washington	48	60
Miami, Fla.	74	78	Wichita, Kan.	40	56
			Williston, N.D.	-8	16

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Dec. 12.
B—Maximum Dec. 11.

High Tides at Boston

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SWEDISH SOCIETY TO GIVE CONCERT

A concert for the benefit of needy families and unemployed in Greater Boston will be given in the Hotel Statler auditorium tomorrow afternoon at 3:30, under the auspices of the Swedish Charitable Society of Greater Boston. The organization consists of various Swedish societies and churches and of many Swedish individuals in the community.

The program for tomorrow includes the Mendelssohn Singers of Worcester, a male chorus of more than 60 voices directed by Prof. J. Fritz Hartz; Miss Maude Erickson, soprano, and Miss Edith Roubound of Boston, violinist. Mr. Joseph L. Larson, secretary of the society, announces that the entire proceeds will be devoted to relief work.

DR. COMPTON HOST TO OVERSEAS GROUP

About 200 overseas students of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology were entertained last night at the annual buffet supper given in their honor by the Institute's president, Dr. Karl T. Compton, and Mrs. Compton.

Following the supper, there was a musical program and an opportunity for these students to have informal talks with their host. The dean's hospitality committee, Mrs. James R. Jack, chairman, was in charge of arrangements for the supper.

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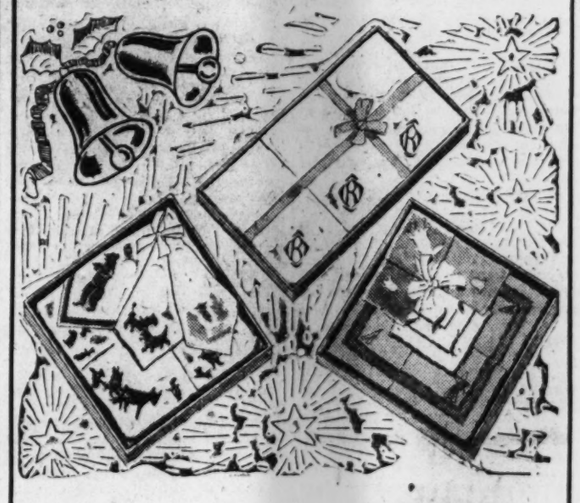
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BLANTON HURLS DRY CHALLENGE INTO WET CAMP

House Firm on Prohibition, Texas Man Says, and Poll Would Prove It

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 — The House adjourned for the week-end giving to both parties an opportunity to overhaul the issues and estimate the result of the rugged test through which they have passed in three days of rough and tumble debate.

The Hoover moratorium, taxes, tariffs, relief, soldiers' bonus and prohibition were the major issues dumped indiscriminately into the caldron of the House while it sat as a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, marking time until committee assignments have been completed.

Prohibition was the last subject thrown into the debate. Representative William E. Hull (R.) of Illinois started off the third day yesterday with a demand for legalization of 3.2 per cent beer to restore to the farmers a market for their grain.

Representative Thomas L. Blanton (D.) of Texas took up the challenge, declaring "there is no prohibition question in this country." "The big wet papers," he said, "have tried to give out to the country that this House is predominantly wet, but I'll venture to say that when we get a vote on prohibition you won't be able to muster 150 votes."

Throughout the balance of the day wets took potshots at dry speakers, threatening to cut prohibition enforcement funds out of the appropriation bills. The contention of some of the attackers that the money spent on prohibition enforcement might better be invested in unemployment relief was met after the session by a statement from the National Prohibition Board of Strategy.

"Drys," the board said, have foreseen the wet plan to try to cripple enforcement by cutting down the essential appropriations for the federal prohibition bureau under Mr. Woodcock. This wet effort will fail. The sum needed by the bureau to continue its present work, which is growing more efficient each month, will be voted by Congress despite wet clamor."

Meanwhile drys began to meet the wet flood of repeal and modification bills so far introduced by many proposals for strengthening the hands of prohibition enforcement officials. A companion to the Senate bill outlawing wine grapes and grape concentrates was introduced in the House by Mr. Blanton, who also filed several resolutions authorizing the use of the entire armed forces of the country to prevent smuggling of all kinds.

Mr. Blanton also proposes dismissal of any person in either the civil or military service of the Federal Government who shall be convicted of the purchase of intoxicating liquors from a "bootlegger."

Party lines were completely wiped out during the debate on prohibition, attack and defense coming indiscriminately from both sides of the House, but when the discussion switched to moratorium again the Democrats joined in a concerted drive against any extension of the original one-year period.

The suggestion in the President's message that it might have to be extended to save Europe from financial collapse only drew a reminder from Democratic speakers that the United States, having asked no material reward for its part in the war, should not now accept responsibility for paying its bills.

Republicans, although stoutly defending the one-year moratorium itself, were also inclined to resist any thought of extending it to a second year, adding to the conviction of political observers that the Congress is in no mood to talk any more European relief.

POSTAL RATE RISE OPPOSED

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 10—The Illinois Manufacturers' Association has joined the Chicago Association of Commerce in opposing the proposed increase in first class postal rates, declaring the proposal "unwise, unsound and in opposition to the best interests of business at a time when business needs all the stimulation possible." A resolution to this effect, adopted by the association's directors, is to be sent to the Postmaster General and the Illinois delegation in Congress.

Mellon Stands Firm For No Cancellations

(Continued from Page 1)

lation. No recommendation made carries any such implication.

It is, however, the duty of those in authority to deal with realities, and there is no escaping the fact that some of our debtors cannot meet in full the payments due us until there has been a substantial measure of economic recovery, and that the position of others is so changed as to call for consideration of their present situation in the light of existing circumstances.

Based on Ability to Pay

Our debt settlements were effected on the basis of the capacity of the debtors to pay. As the President said in his statement of June 20, "As the basis of the settlement of those debts was the capacity under normal conditions of the debtor to pay, we should be consistent with our own policies and principles if we take into account the abnormal situation now existing in the world."

Take the case of Great Britain, our best customer, which even in the depression year 1930 took $678,000,000 worth of American agricultural and industrial products.

The economic and financial changes of the past year have immensely increased the burden of her payments to us. The series of events through which Great Britain was forced off the gold standard are too recent to require enumeration. Today the pound sterling is settling at $3.315 to the pound, which is a 32 per cent discount as compared with last year, when it stood at parity or $4.866.

All debts to Great Britain from foreign governments, except reparation payments, which are not being collected at all this year and are not likely to be collected in full next year, are payable in sterling. Her debt to us is payable in gold dollars. The combined effect of these unfavorable factors results in an enormously increased burden for the people of Great Britain.

Payments due during the present fiscal year will serve to exemplify the magnitude of the additional burden. With the pound sterling at par, the British Treasury needs £32,800,000 in order to pay us $159,500,000. With the pound sterling at the rate at which it sold on Dec. 10, 1931, it would take £48,100,000, or an increase of £15,300,000, or 47 per cent. Or, in other words, the burden on the British taxpayer is increased by one-half.

When the British debt settlement was made it was estimated that its present value at a 4¼ per cent interest rate was 80 per cent of the total amount due prior to funding. If the amount to be raised in pounds sterling to meet the obligations to us in dollars is increased by 47 per cent, it becomes apparent that from the standpoint of the British taxpayer, he is asked to meet not the obligation as established by our Debt Commission, but an amount considerably in excess of such obligation.

Reëxamining Ability to Pay

Nothing could more forcibly illustrate the changed situation which places on the executive as well as the legislative branches of government the duty of reëxamining the obligations of our debtors and their ability to meet them during a period of world-wide economic depression.

Does anyone believe that Austria or Hungary should be asked to pay the installments due from them in view of the extraordinarily straitened circumstances in which the people of those two countries find themselves, and the great difficulty which they experience in obtaining foreign exchange for the purpose of carrying on even the minimum of essential commerce with the rest of the world?

Does anyone believe that Germany should be asked by the United States Government to meet her payments on the costs of the Army of Occupation when such a demand by us must be inevitably followed by demands of other creditors to pay her reparations in full?

Sees Double Responsibility

These instances should suffice to demonstrate that to stand on the letter of our bond, and to refuse to investigate or to consider the facts, is to fail in our responsibility to the American people whom we represent, and to the debtors whose capacity to pay we ourselves undertook to determine.

What intelligent business man or banker would blindly refuse to investigate or to consider the altered circumstances of a debtor whose unsecured obligation he held?

The situation of our debtors has been immensely altered during the course of the last two years. New questions in relation to these debts are bound to arise in the course of the next few months. The Congress should be in a position through a commission created by it and composed in part of its own members to ascertain what the facts actually are and to deal with these new problems, as they arise.

It is with such thoughts as these in mind that the President recommended the re-creation of the World War Foreign Debt Commission. I am confident that upon mature consideration this recommendation will commend itself to the Congress.

Vital American Interests

Investment of $17,000,000,000 abroad, and an annual export business of $3,800,000,000, give the United States a direct interest in world prosperity which is influencing the Administration's debt-reconsideration policy to an extent not minimized by high officials.

President Hoover's recommendation to revive the Debt Funding Commission continued to be the subject of debate today among congressional leaders, while business circles searched government figures for statistics as to the possible effect which such a move would have on American trade abroad.

Commerce Department figures reveal that the country which is at once the greatest debtor to the United States for war debts, and the largest purchaser of American exports is Great Britain, and Administration quarters stated that Anglo-American trade conditions have influenced the President's recommendation for debt reconsideration.

Out of America's total of $3,800,000,000 in exports annually, $678,000,000 go direct to the British Isles, and another $322,000,000 goes to other parts of the Empire outside of Canada. Some $660,000,000 of United States exports go to Canada.

At the same time, British debts to the United States which would undoubtedly be examined if the debt question were reconsidered, as Mr. Hoover proposes, equal $4,426,000,000, which is larger than the sum owed the United States by any other nation.

British Debt Rises

Administration quarters point out that Great Britain's burden of indebtedness has been increased 50 per cent by its departure from the gold standard. Although the pound sterling has been driven steadily down till it is worth around $3.50, the war debt payments to the United States still have to be paid in gold dollars. Payments to the United States are around $160,000,000 a year and will rise steadily in the future.

The question facing the Administration is whether it would not be better business to scale down this indebtedness, with the prospect of promoting British buying power as an outlet for American exports.

Although Great Britain has now passed two tariff acts, it is recalled, the first one affected classes of American goods of which only some $11,800,000 were exported last year, while the second affected goods of which only $350,000 were exported. American goods to England are chiefly raw materials which are not taxed, so the United States is escaping lightly.

In conjunction with the inquiry into European flotations by American bankers, instituted by Senator Hiram Johnson (R.) of California, it is pointed out that the British have now more money in American banks than they owe to American bankers, so that loans are secure and American bankers cannot be said to have a selfish interest in the matter.

Demands Arms Cut

Senator James E. Watson (R.) of Indiana, floor leader of the Republicans, in a statement yesterday declared Americans would never "be satisfied to scale down the war debts, much less forgive them, unless Europe shows some disposition to reduce her armament."

Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Undersecretary of the Treasury, will discuss the whole question of foreign debts in a radio address this week-end. At the Treasury Department yesterday he said that lack of ratification on the moratorium by Dec. 15 would not disturb the Administration, which would regard it as merely a technicality and would not ask foreign governments to pay the interest which comes due then.

In connection with the British debts it is recalled that under the Balfour agreement the United Kingdom has pledged itself to forgo the same amount of reparations that are deducted from its debts.

Forcing Them to Seek Shelter

Hoover Seeks United Action on Program

(Continued from Page 1)

tion of their employees. This plan is affording help to several million people who otherwise would have no resources. The Government will continue to aid unemployment over the winter through the large program of federal construction now in progress. This program represents an expenditure at the rate of over $60,000,000 a month.

3. The strengthening of the federal land bank system in the interest of the farmer.

Aid to Home Owners

4. Assistance to home owners, both agricultural and urban, who are in difficulties in securing renewals of mortgages by strengthening the country banks, savings banks and building and loan associations through the creation of a system of home loan discount banks. By restoring these institutions to normal functioning we will see a revival in employment in new construction.

5. Development of a plan to assure early distribution to depositors in closed banks, and thus relieve distress amongst millions of smaller depositors and smaller businesses.

6. The enlargement under full safeguards of the discount facilities of the Federal Reserve banks in the interest of a more adequate credit system.

7. The creation for the period of the emergency of a reconstruction finance corporation to furnish necessary credit otherwise unobtainable under existing circumstances, and so give confidence to agriculture, to industry and to labor against further paralyzing influences and shocks, but more especially by the reopening of credit channels which will assure the maintenance and normal working of the commercial fabric.

Help for Railroads

8. Assistance to all railroads by protection from unregulated competition, and to the weaker ones by the formation of a credit pool, as authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commisison, and by other measures, thus affording security to the bonds held by our insurance companies, our savings banks and other benevolent trusts, thereby protecting the interest of every family and promoting the recuperation of the railways.

9. The revision of our banking laws so as better to safeguard the depositors.

10. The safeguarding and support of banks through the National Credit Association, which has already given great confidence to bankers and extended their ability to make loans to commerce and industry.

11. The maintenance of the public finance on a sound basis (a) by drastic economy; (b) resolute opposition to the enlargement of federal expenditure until recovery; (c) a temporary increase in taxation, so distributed that the burden may be borne in proportion to ability to pay amongst all groups and in such a fashion as not to retard recovery.

For Normal Functioning

12. The maintenance of the American system of individual initiative and individual and community responsibility.

The broad purpose of this program is to restore the old job instead of creating a made job, to help the worker at the desk as well as the bench, to restore their buying power for the farmers' products—in fact, turn the processes of liquidation and deflation and start the country forward all along the line.

This program will affect favorably every man, woman and child—not a special class or any group. One of its purposes is to start the flow of credit now impeded by fear and uncertainty, to the detriment of every manufacturer, business man and farmer. To reëstablish normal functioning is the need of the hour.

Depositors to Get Partial Payment

Depositors of the closed Industrial Bank & Trust Company of Boston, will receive, sometime before Christmas, between 20 and 25 per cent of their accounts, John V. Spalding, special counsel for the bank commissioner in liquidation operations, announced today. Arrangements also have been made by other banking houses to lend money on Christmas and tax club accounts in the closed Medford Trust Company, Revere Trust Company and Highland Trust Company.

Other developments in the bank closing situation include arraignment, in the Middlesex Superior Court, of David R. Siegel, of Newtonville, on four indictments involving loans in the Medford bank, and charges of laxity against Mr. Arthur Guy, Bank Commissioner, by Mr. John F. Dowd, Boston City Councilor, who urges Gov. Joseph B. Ely to oust Mr. Guy and appoint immediately a new commissioner.

Representative Thomas F. Carroll of Revere, also has asked Governor Ely to call a meeting of depositors of all the closed banks in the State. He points out that "50,000 depositors are waiting for $15,000,000."

Meanwhile a state detective is ready to start tomorrow for Miami, Fla., to bring back Edwin T. McKnight, president of the Medford Trust Company, indicted with other officials, unless McKnight has started back voluntarily by that time.

WILLYS-OVERLAND COMPANY

TOLEDO, Dec. 12—Willys-Overland Company will start production of 500 cars daily on Monday and hopes to continue that schedule six days a week if parts makers can fill company's requirements.

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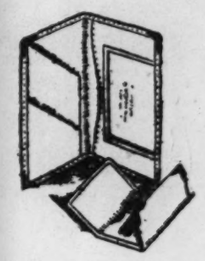

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—smartly fashioned of calfskin leather in black, brown, with backstrap handle. Colored enamel and marcasite ornament. Purse 9¼ inches long.
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$3.45
Special
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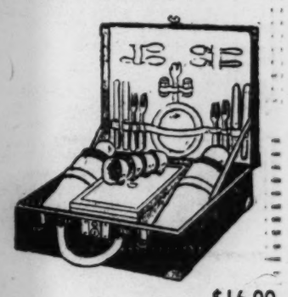

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Illumination on China

China in Revolution: An Analysis of Politics and Militarism Under the Republic, by Harley Farnsworth MacNair. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. $2.50.

COMPLEXITIES of the situation in China cannot be reduced to words of one syllable, any more than a symphony can be played upon one string. It is possible, however, to trace a major theme. Out of a deep knowledge of conditions in the Orient, Professor MacNair isolates enough from the "movement chinoise" to permit the uninitiated to grasp the significance of current events.

Professor MacNair depicts the conflict of cultures through which the country is passing, the problems of civil war, banditry and physical catastrophe. He weighs the conservatism and the illiteracy of the Chinese. And he summarizes the major difficulties that face the contemporary government as the lack of an integrated transportation system, the survival of militarism and the spread of Communism. But above it all there is a problem which is inherently Chinese. Of this Professor MacNair says:

"That the Chinese are a gifted people no one can deny; but the degree to which they are disciplined and organized is subject to debate. Ability to coalesce temporarily for a negative purpose, such as a boycott or a strike, they have in a high degree, but union for advancement toward a positive goal, and willingness to sacrifice individual and family ambitions, and personal welfare, to follow a leader and a government for the good of the country as a whole are not as often to be observed. This, Yuan Shih-kai and Sun Yat-sen found during their troubled careers, and Chiang Kai-shek is still discovering."

Within the confines of 227 pages Professor MacNair compresses an able summary of developments in China since the overthrow of the Manchus. He presents in interesting perspective the battle between the Hammer and Sickle and the Twelve-Pointed Star for ascendancy upon the banner of the Middle Kingdom. He does not become party to the fallacy that Communism cannot succeed in China because it is not adapted to the ways of the Chinese. Fully congnizant that not all bandits in China are actually Communists, he destroys some of the cherished illusions which seemed to form a barricade against the infiltration of Marxian ideology. It has been said that China, being almost 90 per cent agricultural, affords little opportunity for Communism. Professor MacNair emphasizes that the same thing was true in Russia, where Communism is still intrenched. The "family system" is no longer to be regarded as another wall which the Soviets cannot climb. International intercourse and industrialization have encroached upon the family unit and Professor MacNair sees the decline of patriarchal control as a natural development, regardless of the part Communism may play. Moreover, general conditions so adversely affecting livelihood lead Professor MacNair to believe that "under the conditions prevailing in vast areas of China the common people are easily persuaded that they have nothing to lose by a change in political philosophy and social organization, and are not prone to inquire whether the Communists can make good their promises."

Professor MacNair offers no solving phrases for China's problem. He has approached the situation purely as an historian. His contribution is one of illumination rather than doctrine.

C. E. G.

13th Century Inflation

The Travels of Marco Polo, translated into English from the Text of L. F. Benedetto by Prof. Aldo Ricci. London: Routledge. 21s. New York: Viking. $5.

WHEN Marco Polo returned to Venice from Cathay with his father and uncle in the year 1295, after 25 years' absence, and was taken prisoner by the Genoese, his fame was so great that the city assembled to see and speak to him, treating him not as a prisoner but as a "dear friend and highly honored gentleman." Now he is prisoner in the hands of the scholars, and the same remarkable personality dominates them. Though he reveals little of himself or his father and uncle, one feels an irresistible affection for this simple and prudent family.

None of the various manuscripts of the narrative that he wrote in order to save himself the trouble of telling his story over and over again by word of mouth, appears to be the original one, and, while the late Professor Benedetto's discovery of a Latin manuscript in Milan adds greatly to our knowledge, it adds more to the mystery. But the Benedetto discovery is the latest word in the Marco Polo literature and in Professor Ricci's translation English and American readers have in the main a copy of what is called Benedetto's Modern Italian version of the old text. The English translation has been made as literal as possible, without resort to archaisms: and it is remarkable how well Marco Polo's literary ingenuousness and medieval naïveté have been enhanced by this simple method without being forced.

We must be careful of this word naïf in connection with Marco Polo, for by his extraordinary unconcern about his adventures, the diligent stare of naïveté is made ours. He made no song about perils or sufferings, no doubt because it was as perilous to travel from Venice to Rome, as from Venice to the land of the Great Kaan. The journey from Venice to Cathay, overland at a time when the caravan routes must have been infested with brigands and disorganized by local wars, is described by him as having been without great adventufe! Again he is quite well aware that he must have been as great a mystery to Kublai Kaan as the Cathayans were to him, and he had no illusions about the relative merits of the two civilizations. For 17 years he and his father and uncle stayed at the court of the Great Kaan and we know that it was Marco Polo's instinct for collecting and reporting novelties and strange things to his lord which played some part in earning the Kaan's great esteem. The book is full of strange stories. Its charm is the medieval one of making no distinction between fact and fancy. On the other hand, the account of the Great Kaan's manipulations of inflation and the gold standard makes Marco Polo a modern of the moderns.

Poetry and Mr. Eastman

The Literary Mind: Its Place in an Age of Science, by Max Eastman. New York: Scribner. $2.50.

IF IT is true that poetry today is becoming increasingly sterile, it is equally true that theories of poetry are showing an astonishing fertility. Between the rival camps of the New Humanists and the devotees of Art for Art's sake, whole legions of theorists have sprung up to do battle over the uncertain province of poetry. Recently Mr. I. A. Richards has introduced a new method of warfare by appropriating the methods of experimental science to the study of poetry, and now comes another belligerent modern telling us that Mr. Richards has erred in not cutting himself entirely free from his philosophical antecedents, and that criticism must become even more empirical if it is to have any value in this age.

The first part of Mr. Eastman's book is devoted to a deliciously gusty and grossly unsympathetic denunciation of the outstanding current schools of criticism and poetic literature—in particular the New Humanism, "neoclassicism," and the cult of unintelligibility. The general tenor of his criticism suggests a performance of H. L. Mencken in modern dress. About the modernity there can be no doubt; Mr. Eastman has advanced far beyond the crude iconoclasm of the Mencken era, and his style cloaks an attempt to make a genuinely scholarly approach.

The most interesting part of his book is the middle section, where he essays a definition and evaluation of poetry. His theories are for the most part an amplification of those already set forth in his "Enjoyment of Poetry." Mr. Eastman has evidently read and thought deeply since, but his opinions have not changed radically. It is disappointing to find him repeating the error of dividing language into "poetic" and "practical" words, a doctrine which, if pushed to its logical limits, would inevitably lead back to the neoclassic fallacy of a circumscribed poetic diction. He skirts the implications of this theory by using "poetic diction" as a convenient epithet for the whole paraphernalia of poetic expression; but the difficulty remains.

More important, however, is his contention that the advance of natural science is driving the literary mind to exercise itself in a purely æsthetic realm, and here he comes into direct conflict with Mr. Richards, who maintains that the æsthetic experience differs in quality but not in kind from the practical experience. Mr. Eastman would make poetry a substitute for action, instead of a prologue to action, and would leave the business of establishing values entirely to experimental science. He concurs in the arrogant assumption of Mr. Richards that there are no ethical values; though in all fairness it must be admitted that his theory of poetry as the realization of the immediate experience is not incompatible with the acceptance of ethical truth.

Stalin and Trotsky

Stalin, by Isaac Don Levine. London: Cape. 12s. 6d. net. New York: Cosmopolitan. $3.50.

THE predominant impression gained by the outside world of Stalin's personality is one of reserve. Mr. Levine refers in particular to the "brevity, clarity and natural simplicity of his speech." It is perhaps an idle prejudice; but one would have liked a biography of Stalin to share some of these qualities with its hero. Mr. Levine has preferred a different manner. But it would be a pity if his inflated style deterred the fastidious reader from persevering with an important, though in some respects unsatisfactory, book.

No contemporary biography can be harder to write than that of Stalin. The known facts of his life are few, and void of picturesque detail. Even his escapes from Siberia were so numerous that they have become, like everything else about him, monotonous and unexciting. He was a Georgian cobbler's son, he has been married twice, and has three children. His private life is said to be exemplary; but nobody in Russia knows. The only legend about Stalin, the man, is that nothing is known about him.

The problem which confronts the historian of Stalin's public career is equally serious. Here there is abundant material of two kinds. On the one hand, an enormous Stalin literature has grown up in Russia during the last few years, all couched in terms of adulation. On the other, we have had several successive essays in vilification from the mordant pen of Trotsky. The merit of Mr. Levine's biography is that he has, for the first time, placed these conflicting sources side by side, squarely and impartially, between the covers of one book. Its defect is that he has failed to submit them to analysis, and uses first one, then the other, to suit the exigencies of his narrative, without making any serious effort to determine which view stands nearer to the facts. Mr. Levine has given us an excellent collection of material for the biography of Stalin. For a critical biography we may have to wait many years.

From this welter of material there does, however, emerge a clear picture of the duel between Stalin and Trotsky, which is the most dramatic episode in Stalin's life. There was no fundamental issue between them; there is no note of sincerity in the slogans with which they belabor each other or in their mutual accusations of divergence from the strait path of Leninism. Stalin is the supreme party boss, whose strength lies in his perfect control of the machine. Trotsky is the brilliant improviser and orator, who sways the multitude. Trotsky underestimated his opponent. He thought that, once he struck an attitude and appealed to the record of his past services, he had nothing to fear from the obscure burrowings of the molelike Stalin. In one way he was right. For Stalin, when he falls from power, will be nothing. Trotsky is still a personality. He is still striking an attitude—pathetic, but, remembering publishers' royalties, not unprofitable—on the rocky island of Prinkipo.

Hewing to the Line

The Dark Horse, by Robert Grant. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $2.50.

PROBABLY no writer knows Boston better than Judge Grant does. A long life of close observation of Back Bay, Beacon Hill, State Street and the State House has qualified him for the portrayal of Boston. Twenty-two years ago Judge Grant depicted the Boston social scene in "The Chippendales." Now, in "The Dark Horse," he has gone on with the descendants of the same family, their in-laws and those who wish to become their in-laws; their adherents and, in a few cases, their opponents.

Being a conservative Chippendale meant voting the ticket of the dominant Massachusetts party—and accepting as logical a well-oiled succession in office. A good part of the plot of Judge Grant's novel has to do with a state election and with the attempt of an insurgent "dark horse" to keep the Lieutenant-Governor from becoming Governor. Intermingled with this is the story of the forming of the League of Republican Women Voters and the unpredictable elements that women were going to bring into the political situation. The dark horse was defeated; women in politics, though at first puzzling to hardened campaigners, proved in the main obedient to direction; and the old order was preserved, as far as that particular campaign went.

"Why is the rest of the country so down on Boston?" one of the characters asks. "Because the rest of the country has embarked on a crusade to scrap the domestic virtues and Boston refuses to join in," is the answer. Baxter Chippendale, who serves as a kind of Chorus in the tale, sums up his—and perhaps the author's conclusions—thus: "Those who flourish in every generation are the steady people who run true to form. . . . The raw stuff which started with the war can't go much further or last much longer if social life isn't to become one vast cesspool. There's where the Chippendales with all their shortcomings were so wise; their instinct told them all along it was a delusion. Everything is certain to swing back." And he ends by saying, "Boston is a pretty stable place to live in."

Judge Grant has written a long and leisurely novel and the weaving together of many threads has required a careful hand; some may say, too careful a hand, working with threads too finely spun. Those who say that don't know their Boston so thoroughly as Judge Grant does, but it is a little too much to ask that those who are not deeply interested in Boston shall entirely sympathize with the precise measuring of the almost invisible, though abysmal, distinctions that make up a large part of this novel.

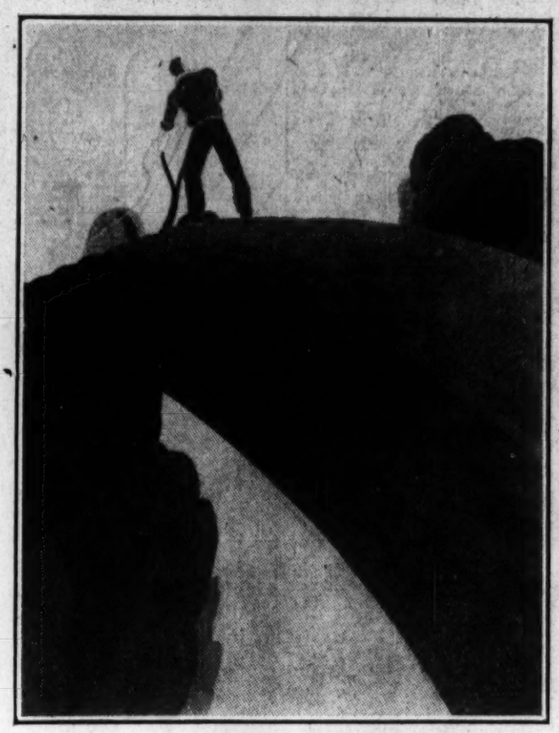

Illustration by John Vassos for Gray's "Elegy," in the New Edition Published by Dutton.

A Study of Verga

Giovanni Verga, by Thomas Goddard Bergin. New Haven: Yale University Press. $2.

"ALL the glamour of Italy is in this story of the Italian novelist." The reader accustomed to blurbs will not need to be told that these words are from the publisher's announcement on the jacket of this book. But a university press ought surely not to condescend to this sort of claptrap. The fact is that there is not a bit of "glamour" in Dr. Bergin's competent, scholarly and somewhat pedestrian account of the life and work of Giovanni Verga. He sets out to give the English reader an account of the uneventful life of the Sicilian novelist (we wish he had included the date of his birth); a survey and estimate of his novels, short stories and plays; a commentary on his style (which is a matter of importance on which the non-Italian reader needs instruction); and a general estimate of his achievement. All of which he accomplishes acceptably. The book is not profound as criticism nor subtle as biography; but Verga's life, first in Sicily, then in the north, and then again in his native island, was so limpid in its simplicity as to offer little opportunity for subtlety; so it is just as well that Dr. Bergin has not attempted to read more in a character and career than they probably contained.

Each novel is analyzed in turn, the preference being given to earlier (though not the earliest) work, after which, even in the celebrated "Mastro-don Gesualdo," Verga is shown to be repeating himself, exploiting again a somewhat narrow stock of ideas. Criticism of Verga outside of Italy has generally been content to comment upon his supposed indebtedness to Emile Zola. Dr. Bergin shows that this obligation has been much exaggerated, if indeed it exists at all; for Verga set himself to portray and illustrate the Sicilian life which he knew thoroughly. He was not guided into this path by theorists of the experimental novel nor by foreign practitioners of the genre.

The most interesting portion of Dr. Bergin's book is his discussion of Verga's style, more particularly of the compromise which he effected in the matter of dialect. To have written strictly in Sicilian would have restricted his range of expression and would have limited his audience. The prestige of Tuscan was so great that Verga felt the need to live long in the north; and as a result his literary Italian is actually over-Tuscanized. Yet he wished to keep the flavor of Sicilian as an essential element in stories of the island peasantry. Dialect words are almost totally absent from his pages; but dialectical turns of thought and phrase are retained.

The rise of D'Annunzio overshadowed the reputation of Giovanni Verga; and for the moment his memory is under a cloud. Unquestionably, however, he is one of the major figures in modern Italian literature, and though for the present neglected, his work will not be forgotten. Dr. Bergin's book may serve to reawaken interest in the author of "Cavalleria Rusticana" in this country. For those who do not real Italian there are (as the very full bibliography attached to this book reminds us) English translations of several of his novels and collections of short stories.

S. C. C.

Seven Days

Westward Passage, by Margaret Ayer Barnes. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $2.50.

A PART of the popular success of Margaret Ayer Barnes as a novelist is due to the fact that she writes about subjects and people that many women want to read about. The problems are, in a way, domestic or social problems that every woman knows. The people who deal with these problems in Mrs. Barnes's novels are pleasantly elevated in the social scale, yet not so far as to be beyond the dreams of the ordinary woman, who likes to see her own problems translated into these somewhat exalted forms. Mrs. Barnes does all this sweetly, gayly, sensibly, decently. No wonder she is popular.

"Years of Grace" covered 40 years. "Westward Passage" covers seven days. They are a critical seven days, for they embrace the time when Olivia Ottendorf discovers that her first husband is on board the same liner with her, falls in love with him again, decides to elope with him, quarrels with him and leaves him.

It is the discovery that Olivia makes, after she has rushed to Greenfield, Vt., where Nick has a farm, that she and Nick have the same totally divergent wishes that they always had that sends her, humble and grateful, back to her patient and generous Harry. In justice to Olivia, it must be said that not simply a standard of living stood between her and Nick, but stability of living. Nick's real love was his writing and everything else in the end had to make way for that. Olivia was not the kind of person to play second fiddle.

The truth is that both Nick and Olivia are self-centered. They have, however, so many graces, and their story is told so delightfully, that the reader will forgive them enough to be strongly interested in what happens to them.

Java Ho, by Johan Wigmore Fabricius (New York: Coward-McCann. $2.50) reeks with the sticky, salty, sweetness of the Far East. It vibrates with the urge of the North Sea against the dikes of The Netherlands, and it is as cosy and as comfortable as a chestnut roast before an open fire on a winter's eve.

Between West and East

The Golden Star of Halich, by Eric P. Kelly. New York: Macmillan. $2.50.

IF AS much attention to beauty of style and value of material were expended on books for boys and girls as on books for adults there would be better books on the juvenile lists, and fewer of them. There would, in fact, be more books like Eric Kelly's tales of Poland—"The Trumpeter of Krakow," "The Blacksmith of Vilno," and "The Golden Star of Halich." Mr. Kelly has put in years of concentrated study in the field of Polish history and archæology; he has selected picturesque and dramatic episodes; and he has written with fervor. Here is no perfunctory writing down to young readers, but daring forays into complicated though exciting historical material and a bold use of impressive diction.

"The Golden Star of Halich" is a story of an obscure attempt made in 1362 to set up a third Roman Empire; to hold back the threatened invasion of Asia into Europe by organizing a potent overlordship for the conglomerate peoples on the borderland between West and East and bring them all together under the symbol of the Golden Star.

If some find the book overlarded with Polish words and not wholly clear in the matter of an intricate plot that never could have been wholly clear even to the plotters, these readers are too literal and by temperament not suited to yield themselves to flaming deeds and brave words such as make up the story of the Golden Star of Halich. What was the Golden Star? The book is more interesting if the reader does not find out too soon.

Outline of George Eliot

Silhouette of Mary Ann, by J. E. Buckrose. New York: Stokes. $2.50.

IT IS a difficult thing to write a good novel of character based on a historical person. Historical novels in which actual events form the basis of the plot are a different matter; there the interest is centered in what happens, not in what the characters think and feel. J. E. Buckrose, in writing a novel about George Eliot, has attempted the almost impossible but has saved herself by calling her work a "Silhouette of Mary Ann," as if saying, "This is offered to you merely as an outline of Mary Ann Evans, rather than Mary Ann in the round."

In writing about a real person it is not hard to report what the person did; it is a little harder and more uncertain to report as positive fact thoughts, feelings and motives. This has to be done, in a way, by any thorough biographer, but with the difference, that he can say, "This seems to be true." The novelist has to throw scruple to the winds and boldly reveal the inner life of his character, without shadow of doubt as to its authenticity, and let the figure stand.

If the author has scruples, if he is held back by the fear of saying too much, of giving a false impression; if he is, in short, an honest biographer, he turns out a correspondingly unconvincing novel. Miss Buckrose is honest; she has scruples. And this fact has hampered the full exercise of her creative power. She has tried to project the real Mary Ann Evans, whereas in a novel, she needs to project her Mary Ann. This is partly her Mary Ann, so that the reader is uncertain about which part is real and which is drawn to make a pattern for a novel.

What Manner of Love, by Minny H. Ayers (New York: Rae D. Henkle. $1) carries a delightful and appreciative foreword by Dr. Albert Field Gilmore, who says therein: "The reader of this little volume will be convinced that the thoughts presented have sprung from the author's personal experience in searching the realm of reality, they touch with a sure faith the deeper things of existence, the very heart of Truth." Such poems as "The Miracle" and "There Is Lifting Up" illustrate Dr. Gilmore's words, and many will find help and healing in these as well as the other poems in the book. The poems, chiefly religious in character, stress reliance on God, with gratitude for His constant care, and they have a sweet tunefulness. The book may well be recommended to those who, in the words of the author's dedication, "are learning that loving is living." The book is attractively bound and well printed and will make a welcome gift.

Cooper, Critic of His Time

Fenimore Cooper: Critic of His Times, by Robert E. Spiller. New York: Minton, Balch. $3.50.

FOLLOWING so hard upon the heels of another biography, larger than this book and extremely competent, Mr. Spiller's volume may fail to win the audience it deserves, though there are two grounds for hope that it will meet with its deserts. One is that Fenimore Cooper, far from being "neglected," seems to be attracting a new interest today; the other is that Mr. Spiller, as his subtitle indicates, centers his attention upon one phase of the novelist's work. Cooper the romantic, though not ignored, is put into the background as a foil to the Cooper of the later years when, sensing that the vogue of romance was on the wane, he turned his attention to problems of American life and sought to depict the American scene. To put the matter in this way is perhaps to imply that Cooper was calculating in shifting his interest from the past to the present. He was a shrewd man of business and authorship was part of his business; calculation therefore probably did enter into the matter. But there was nothing insincere in his criticism of contemporary life and had he been interested merely in increasing his pecuniary profits, he would have turned quickly away from a kind of novel that did nothing to increase his reputation.

The most interesting and least known of Cooper's career is the final decade long after the publication of the romances which made his reputation in America and abroad. As a lashing critic of the "leveling" tendencies of Jacksonian democracy Cooper performed valuable service in his own generation and remains a picturesque and instructive figure to ours. This significance of his work was not lost upon Professor Parrington in his discussion of Cooper in his "Main Currents in American Thought." Mr. Spiller enlarges and refines upon conclusions reached by Parrington and other critics; but he does not alter essentially our conception of the man and his ideas. Good thoughts are indicated for holding the opinion that Cooper is of more importance in the history of American culture than critics of, say, 20 years ago would have admitted; and it is interesting to note in Mr. Spiller's bibliography the signs of scholarly and technical interest in various aspects of his work.

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By VOLNEY D. HURD

John Charles Thomas for many years has been said to have "the real American voice." Within recent years he has had a challenger in the person of Lawrence Tibbett. Mr. Tibbett's success in opera, followed by a typically meteoric rise in talking pictures, has been the talk of the musical field, particularly from an electrical reproduction viewpoint.

Thus, through occasional radio appearances, plus talking pictures and records, Lawrence Tibbett has become a leader in reproduced music. We have just received his latest release:

Cuban Love Song and Tramps at Sea (Stothart-Fields-McHugh), Victor Red Seal record. $1.50.

The Tibbett of this record is certainly not the Tibbett of a year or more ago. His "fire" sounds forced, as does his entire middle and upper register singing. The record is frankly disappointing. An excuse for a poor performance is often given in concert and operatic work that the singer was "not in voice" on that particular day. This is no excuse in recording. One of the advantages of a record is the fact that it can be made over and over until the most perfect performance of many is caught and preserved.

Records also give the opportunity of making comparison, and playing of this record followed by the playing of Mr. Thomas's latest Victor record, "Gwine To Hebb'n," discussed in this column recently, makes the original claim of Thomas devotees still hold water in no uncertain fashion. To complete the picture, Victor might release a record of Mr. Thomas singing this same pair of numbers.

Popular Music

Glancing over a group of new records, we saw the name of Peter Van Steeden. Shades of old New York! What would be the results of applying this good old Dutch name to modern music? We soon had an answer. Excellent.

How such a fine orchestra could have gone as long as this unheralded is hard to understand. The work sounds more like Leo Reisman than any other orchestra now on the disks. Mr. Van Steeden introduces nice string and woodwind effects, so that instead of the typical saxophone and brass of the usual orchestra one is reminded of the very best of studio orchestras on those rare radio occasions when a program is well worth listening to.

Mr. Van Steeden, along with Reisman at his best, Wayne King and lately Jack Miller, of whom we shall speak later, realizes the fact that most recording orchestras and radio orchestras miss—that most listening is undertaken in a quiet, refined living room of one's home, not a dance hall. If orchestras would only think of that, the blaring, blasty, overbrassed, supersaxed performances which are put on via radio or wax would soon be stopped.

Peter Van Steeden's latest:

I Promise You and **Home.**

Hiding in the Shadows of the Moon with **That's Why Darkies Were Born,** by Leo Reisman, on the other side. Both 10-inch Victor records. 75 cents each.

"Hiding in the Shadows" is as nice as its title. In this particular record, Mr. Van Steeden exceeds the work of Mr. Reisman on the other side. We think more will be heard of this young man of Dutch antecedents.

Marcheta and **Hejre Kati,** played by Eddie South and His International Orchestra. Victor 10-inch. 75 cents.

The titles sound interesting, don't they? Well, it stops right there. This record sounds like a very ordinary and limited banjo-strumming band which fell in with a violinist who could give a sort of Hungarian tone to his bowing. Perhaps that makes it international. Anyway, two fair numbers are raced to pieces and the sum total is nil. This is probably the last record this group will make. We hope so, for it does not measure up to the standard of the other Victor groups.

An Ev'ning in Caroline and **Old Playmate,** played by Ted Lewis and His Band. Columbia 10-inch record. 75 cents.

Ted Lewis has worn very well. There are those who like him and those who don't, but he can always be counted upon to be different. In this record he introduces some guitar playing that is well worth listening to. For Lewis followers it is a good record.

It's the Darndest Thing and **Singin' the Blues.**

Blues in My Heart and **Sugar,** played by Fletcher Henderson and His Orchestra. Columbia 10-inch records. 75 cents each.

Fletcher Henderson plays Negro music very intelligently, bringing a restraint which is most desirable. Both these records are typical Henderson efforts, both good.

TWO NEW PLAYERS IN CUBS' LINEUP

Bruin Cubs are expected to introduce two new players in their lineup against the Bronx Tigers at the Boston Garden tonight. The men are Bill Hutton, former Bruin, and Carl "Buzz" Williams. Hutton is a right wing and Williams a center. Both were on the Detroit Olympic roster list, although an oversupply of hockey players there has given them little chance this season.

The Bronx Tigers are displaying an unusual spurt, defeating the Springfield Indians twice lately. The club is being coached by Frank Foyston, former Detroit major-league star, and has four men new to the league in Jimmy Arnott, Gordon Pettinger and Ossie Ossmundsen, all from the Pacific Coast League, and a forward named Pickett.

Jakie Forbes and Andy Aitkenhead are the goalies, Forbes with New Haven last year and Aitkenhead a coast goalie who was with Springfield, two years ago. Former

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

4:10 p. m.—NBC, International Round-the-World Broadcast.
6:30 Piano; news; announcements.
6:45 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
7:15 Lou Baker, songs.
7:25 Gruen Answer Man.
7:30 NBC, Alice Joy, contralto.
7:45 Justin Sandridge, pianist.
8:00 Cyrena Van Gordon, contralto; orchestra.
8:30 NBC, National Advisory Council.
9:00 NBC, Arthur Pryor's Band.
9:30 NBC, Valspar Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 NBC, Earl Burtnett's Orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Don Humbert, guitar and songs.
11:30 NBC, Rudy Vallée's Orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

4:00 p. m.—Same as WEEI.
6:15 NBC, Little Buster Circus Parade.
6:30 Bradford organ.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 Westinghouse Melody Boys.
7:45 NBC, Hollywood Nights.
8:00 "Barn Dance."
8:30 NBC, D'Orsay Orchestra; soloists.
9:00 Riverside Pals.
9:15 Edward McEnelly's Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, "First Nighter" Sketch.
10:00 NBC, Russ Columbo and his orchestra.
10:15 NBC, "Cuckoo" Sketch.
10:30 NBC, "Clara, Lu and Em."
10:45 "Hum and Strum."
11:00 Announcements; sport review.
11:15 Egyptian Room Orchestra.
12:00 Organ recital and soloist.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and His Greater Gang.
5:15 "Musical Mirror"; tenor; orchestra.
5:30 Pheasant Orange Festival.
5:45 CBS, Football scores.
6:00 News; studio announcements.
6:15 Variety Revue; soloists; orchestra.
6:30 Big Brother's Own Night.
6:45 "Collegiana"; sketch; organ.
7:00 CBS, Frederic William Wile.
7:15 CBS, "Bing" Crosby, baritone.
7:30 CBS, Reis and Dunn; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey; orchestra.
8:00 CBS, "Colonel Stoopnagle and Bud."
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
8:30 CBS, Chicago Variety Program.
9:00 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital and soloist.
10:00 Meyer Davis Le Paradis Band.
10:30 Al Castaw and his orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Don Redman's Orchestra.
11:15 Studio announcements; news.
11:30 Ray Stewartson's Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Stern Orchestra.
1:00 CBS, Noble Sissle's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, Dave Abrams's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Duchin Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, Bert Lown's Orchestra.
5:45 Ambassadors Orchestra.
6:00 CBS, Arthur Jarrett, songs.
6:15 CBS, Dave Abrams's Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Don Bigelow's Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Connie Boswell, songs.
6:59 Studio announcement; news.
7:15 Jimmie Gallagher's Orchestra.
7:30 Lighthouse and Coast Guard News.
7:45 Perley Stevens and his orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Criterions, male quartet.
8:30 Hawaiian Echoes.
8:45 "Getting the News."
9:00 CBS, Carborundum Band.
9:30 CBS, Vocal duo; orchestra.
9:45 CBS, Charles Hackett, tenor.
10:00 CBS, National Radio Forum.
10:15 CBS, Show Boat: "Defying the Law."
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Jack Miller, songs.
11:30 CBS, Leon Belasco's Orchestra.
11:45 CBS, George Olsen's Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:15 p. m.—"Hawaiian Melodists."
5:30 Davis Brothers, vocal.
5:45 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."

FOR SUNDAY, DEC. 13

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

12:30 p. m.—NBC, Golden Rule Program.
1:30 DeMarco Girls.
1:45 NBC, American Singers; orchestra.
2:15 NBC, Pettis orchestra; male trio.
2:30 NBC, Southern mountain sketch.
3:00 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
3:30 NBC, Dr. Cadman; choir; orchestra.
4:00 NBC, Florsheim Orchestra; soloists.
4:30 NBC, Wonder Orchestra; soloists.
5:00 Del Castillo, organist.
5:30 NBC, Efrem Zimbalist, violinist.
6:30 NBC, "Thru the Opera Glass."
7:00 Fox Orchestra; soloists.
7:30 Garden talk; news flashes.
8:00 Jenney Concert Band.
9:00 Boston Sinfonietta.
9:30 New England Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 Radio Test Tones.
10:15 Holiday remembrance program.
10:45 NBC, "Seth Parker's Neighbors."
11:15 News; announcement.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

12:30 p. m.—Violin Ensemble.
1:00 NBC, Hon. A. Piatt Andrew.
1:15 NBC, Walter Damrosch Concert.
2:15 Bradford organ, Louis Weir.
2:30 NBC, Kay Orchestra; soloist.
3:00 Religious Life Hour: service.
3:15 Harry Michaels, pianist.
3:30 Harvard Dramatic Club program.
4:00 NBC, Cook's Travelogue.
4:15 NBC, Savannah Liners Orchestra.
4:30 Unitarian Hour: service.
5:00 NBC, National Vesper Service.
5:30 NBC, Kogen Orchestra; soloists.
6:00 Studio programs.
6:15 Principato Hawaiian Duo.
6:25 Wright integview; music.
6:30 "Heroic Days of Plymouth Colony."
6:45 NBC, Adventures of Barbara Wayne.
7:00 Justin Sandridge, pianist.
7:15 "Songs My Mother Used to Sing."
7:30 NBC, The Three Bakers.
8:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Mixed Quartet.
8:15 NBC, Collier's Hour.
9:15 NBC, Stag Party.
9:45 NBC, Kellogg Slumber Music.
10:16 "In the Spotlight."
11:00 Studio announcements.
11:15 Paramount organ, Roland Pomerat.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

11:00 a. m.—Temple Israel.
12:15 p. m.—"What's What in Books."
12:30 National Ensemble.
2:00 CBS, "Sons of Eli"; double quartet.
2:30 Shepard Danceapators; soloists.
3:30 Moment Musicale.
3:45 Studio programs.
5:00 Federal Mixed Quartet.
5:15 Vagabonds Orchestra; soloists.
5:45 "Twilight Reveries"; organ; soloist.
6:00 String quartet and soloist.
6:15 "Memories"; Edmund Breese.
6:30 Pageant Orchestra; soloists.
7:00 Popular vocal and piano.
7:15 CBS, The Sylvanians.
7:30 CBS, Novelty orchestra; soloist.
8:00 CBS, Kodak talk.
8:15 Civic Symphony Orchestra; Beniamino Gigli, tenor.
8:45 CBS, Angelo Patri.
9:00 CBS, Gold Seal Orchestra; soloists.
9:30 CBS, Sketch, "Those Navy Ways."
10:00 Gus Arnheim and his orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Ernest Hutcheson, pianist.
11:00 Frank Ryan, sport reporter.
11:30 Weather; news; time.
11:45 CBS, California Melodies.
12:00 CBS, Eddie Duchin's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organ.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

12:30 p. m.—CBS, London program.
12:45 CBS, "The Street Singer."
1:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour; chorus.
1:45 CBS, Deutsch Orchestra; soloist.
2:00 Swedish Congregational Churches.
2:30 CBS, Columbia Church of the Air.
3:00 CBS, Philharmonic Orchestra.
3:00 CBS, the Rev. Donald G. Barnhouse.
5:30 CBS, Blue Coal Revue.
6:30 Howard Orchestra; Yacht Club Boys.
7:00 Tremont Temple Baptist Church.
8:30 Popular programs.
9:00 CBS, Ted Weems's Orchestra; Ruth Lyon; Phil Baker.
9:30 Popular program.
10:00 CBS, Kit Kat Band; soloists.
10:30 Time; news; weather.
10:45 Organ recital, Francis Cronin.
11:00 CBS, Gauchos Ensemble.

Monday's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:00 noon—NBC, Home Circle.
12:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.

WBZ

7:45 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
1:00 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:45 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Records and news.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
8:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

A Weekly Dialer's Guide

A Selected Group of Programs Is Offered

Time is eastern standard. NBC and CBS are National Broadcasting Company and Columbia Broadcasting System networks. Extent of network indicated by "transcontinental" or "to WOW, Omaha."

WEEK OF DEC. 14-20

MONDAY, DEC. 14

8-8:30—Archer Gibson, concert organist. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
8-8:30—Sooonyland Sketch. "Landing of the Pilgrims." NBC—WEAF to WBEN.
8:15-8:30—"Singin' Sam," baritone. Mon., Wed., Fri. CBS to KOIL.
8:30-9—Death Valley Days Sketch. "A Death Valley Tenderfoot." NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
8:30-9—Voice of Firestone. Soloists; quartet; orchestra. NBC—WEAF to WOAI.
9-9:30—A. & P. Gypsies. Harry Horlick's Orchestra; soloists. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
9-9:30—Roy Bargy's Maying Orchestra. Wanderers Quartet. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
9:15-9:30—The Metropolitans. Quartet; concert orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
9:30-10—General Motors "Parade of the States." "Georgia." Chorus; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9:30-10—"An Evening in Paris." Soloists; orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
9:30-10—Musical Dominoes. Piano duo; orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
10-10:30—"The Musical Express." Ohman and Arden; orchestra. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
10-10:30—Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians. CBS transcontinental.
10-10:30—The Modernists. CBS—Dixie network.
10:30-11—"Real Folks" sketch. "Grandma Overbrook's Quilting Party." NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
10:30-11—Toscha Seidel, violinist. Concert orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

TUESDAY, DEC. 15

8-8:30—Armstrong Quakers. Author series. Soloists; quartet; Don Voorhees's Orchestra. NBC—WJZ to KFAB.
8-8:30—Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
8:15-8:30—Abe Lyman's Orchestra. Tues., Thurs., Sat. CBS to KFJF.
8:30-8:45—Heel Hugger Harmonies. Male quartet. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
8:30-9—Sousa's Band. Male quartet; popular orchestra. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
8:45-9—Walter Winchell. Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit, guest soloists. CBS to KOIL.
9-9:30—Ben Bernie and his orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
9-9:30—Musical Magazine. Barry Devine; quartet; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9-9:30—Household Program. Alice Mock; chorus; orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
9:30-10—Fuller Man. Mabel Jackson; Earle Spicer; Voorhees Orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9:30-10—"Great Personalities." Frazier Hunt; concert orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
9:30-10—Dixie Concert Orchestra. CBS—Dixie network.
10-10:30—Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor. CBS transcontinental.
10-11—Jack Hylton and his Band. From London. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
10:15-10:30—Bavarian Peasant Band. NBC—WJZ to CFCF.
10:30-10:45—"Short Selling." Mr. Richard Whitney, president of New York Stock Exchange, from Syracuse. CBS to WDSU.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 16

7:45-8—"Believe It or Not." Robert L. Ripley. Wed. and Fri. NBC—WJZ to KDKA.
8-8:15—College Memories. Fireside Singers, quartet. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
8-8:15—Snoop and Peep. NBC—WEAF to WOC, WHO.
8:15-8:30—Guy Robertson, baritone. Leonard Joy's Orchestra. NBC—WJZ to KSL.
8:15-8:30—Ohman and Arden, pianists. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
8:30-9—Sousa's Band. Quartet; orchestra. NBC—WEAF to KPYR.
8:30-9—Jack Frost's Melody Moments. Helen Oelheim; Oliver Smith; orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WLS.
8:45-9—Modern Male Chorus. CBS transcontinental.
9-9:30—"Old Counsellor." Financial talk; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9-9:30—Fast Freight. Quartet and organ. CBS to KFH.
9-9:30—Adventures of Sherlock Holmes. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
9:30-10—Comedy and vocal trio. Marcella Shields. Billy Murray and Walter Scanlon. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
9:30-10—Swanee Revue. CBS—Dixie network.
9:30-10—Mobiloil Orchestra. Gladys Rice; Douglas Stanbury. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
10-10:15—Harriet Lee, contralto. Quartet; orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
10-10:30—Ibsen's "Peer Gynt," with Grieg's music. New lyric drama series. NBC—WEAF chain.
10:15-10:30 — Concert orchestra. Mixed quartet. CBS to KDYL.
10:15-10:30—Original sketches. CBS—Dixie network.
10:15-10:30—"The Tune Detective." Lecture-recital by Sigmund Spaeth. NBC—WJZ chain.
10:30-11—Columbia Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor. Slavic music. CBS to KLZ.
10:30-11—String dance orchestra. Dr. Savage of Carnegie Foundation, speaker; soloist. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

THURSDAY, DEC. 17

7:45-8—"Famous Fallacies of Business." Merle Thorpe, editor. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
8-8:15—Dixie Spiritual Singers. Negro chorus. NBC—WJZ to KFAB.
8-9—Rudy Vallée's Connecticut Yankees. Fred and Adele Astaire, guest soloists. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
8:15-8:30—Rin - Tin - Tin Thriller. Sketch. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
9-9:30—Arco Dramatic Musicale. Grieg program. Soloists, quartet; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9-9:30—Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit. Guitar ensemble. NBC—WJZ to WCKY.
9-9:30—Snowdrift Southern Melodies. CBS—Dixie network.
9:15-9:30—Fray and Braggiotti, pianists. CBS.
9:30-10—Maxwell Ensemble. Lanny Ross, tenor; quartet; orchestra. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
9:30-10—Dixie Mammoth Minstrels. CBS—Dixie network.
10-10:30—"The Man in the Front Row," Edwin C. Hill, newspaper man; Victor Young's Trumpeters. CBS to KLZ.
10-10:30—A. & P. Gypsies. Harry Horlick's Orchestra; Frank Parker, tenor. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
10:30-11—"Grand Opera Miniatures." Review of "Samson and Delilah." CBS transcontinental.

FRIDAY, DEC. 18

11-12—NBC Music Appreciation Hour. Walter Damrosch conducting National Orchestra. NBC—WEAF and WJZ to KSL.
4:15-5:15—Radio Guild. Sheridan's "The Rivals." NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
8-8:30—Nestle Orchestra. Sophie Tucker, guest soloist. NBC—WJZ to KFAB.
8-9—Cities Service Hour. Jessica Dragonette; Cavaliers; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
8:30-9—"March of Time." News sketches; orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
9-9:30—Cliequot Club. Reser's Eskimos; Raymond Knight. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
9-9:30—Interwoven Pair. Jones and Hare; orchestra. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
9-9:30—Musical Master Works. CBS—Dixie network.
9:30-10—Leo Reisman and His Orchestra. Beatrice Lillie, guest soloist. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
9:30-10—Armour Program. Soloists; vocal ensemble; Koestner Orchestra. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
9:45-10—Friendly Five Footnotes. "Casey" Jones; Larry Murphy; Rich Orchestra. CBS to KLZ.
10-10:30—NBC Artists' Service Program. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
10-10:30—Pillsbury Pageant. Toscha Seidel: Theo Karle; Lanin Orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
10-10:30—Paul Whiteman's Paint Men. Mildred Bailey, Jack Fulton; Jesters trio. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
10:30-10:45 — Irene Beasley, contralto. Quartet; orchestra. CBS to KFRC.
10:30-11—RKO Theater of the Air. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
10:45-11—The Guizar, Mexican tenor. Sorey Orchestra. CBS to KOB.

SATURDAY, DEC. 19

11-12:30—New York Philharmonic-Symphony Children's Concert, Ernest Schelling, conductor. CBS transcontinental.
8-8:30—Civic Concerts Service Program. Soloist and orchestra. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
8:30-9—National Council on Radio in Education. Talk series. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
8:30-9—"Dance With Countess D'Orsay." Countess D'Orsay and Le Dandy, soloists; orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
9-9:30—Carborundum Band. Pickup of Niagara Falls. CBS to KMOX.
9-9:30—The Merrymakers. CBS—Dixie network.
9-9:30—Arthur Pryor's Band. Male quartet; popular orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9-9:30—Chicago Civic Opera Company. NBC—WJZ to CFCF.
9:30-10—The First Nighter. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
9:30-10—Club Valspar. Popular soloists; orchestra. NBC—WEAF to KFYR.
9:45-10—Irene Beasley, contralto. Quartet. CBS to KOL.
10-10:15—National Radio Forum. CBS transcontinental.
10:15-10:30—"Cuckoo" Sketch. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
10:15-11—Hank Simmons Show Boat. "New England Folks." CBS transcontinental.
10:45-11—"Twenty Fingers of Harmony." Piano and organ. NBC—WJZ to WREN.

SUNDAY, DEC. 20

10:30-10:45—Part of Bach Cantata. Choir of St. Margaret's, Westminster. From London. CBS to KDYL.
12:30-12:45—International Broadcast. Mayor Luppe of Nuremberg, from Nuremberg, Bavaria. CBS transcontinental.
1:15-2:15—NBC Symphonic Hour, Walter Damrosch, conductor. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
2:30-3—Herbie Kay's Orchestra. Chauncey Parsons, tenor. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
3-5—New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Arturo Toscanini, conductor. Feature, Bolero (Ravel). CBS transcontinental.
3:45-4—Cook's Travelogue. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
4-4:30—Florsheim Frolic. Ferdie Grofe's Orchestra; soloists; trio. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
4-4:30—Melodies de France. Barrere Little Symphony. NBC—WJZ to KFAB.
4:30-5—Wonder Program. Ruth Lyon, soprano; Charles Sears, tenor; concert orchestra. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
5:30-6—General Electric Twilight Program. English Singers, mixed sextet. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
5:30-6:30—Blue Coal Revue. Soloists; sketch; orchestra. CBS to CFRB.
6:30-6:45—"My Portrait Gallery of Famous Britons." "Sir James M. Barrie." NBC—WJZ to KFAB.
6:30-7—Barnsdall Musical Memories. Soloist; quartet; orchestra. CBS—Chicago.
6:30-7:15—"Thru the Opera Glass." Soloists and orchestra. NBC—WEAF to WDAF.
7-7:15—The World's Business. Talk, Dr. Julius Klein. CBS transcontinental.
7:15-7:30—Southern String Quartet. CBS—Dixie network.
7:30-8—The Three Bakers. Male trio; Ray Perkins; dance orchestra. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
8-8:15—Enna Jettick Melodies. Mixed quartet. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
8-9—Eddie Cantor; Dave Rubinoff's Orchestra. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
8:15-8:45—Roxy Symphony Orchestra, Maurice Baron, conductor. CBS transcontinental.
8:15-9:15—Collier's Radio Hour. Talks; sketches; music. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
9-9:30—Ted Weems's Orchestra. Phil Baker, accordion. CBS transcontinental.
9:15-9:45—American Album of Familiar Composers. Soloists; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9:30-10—Dixie Jamboree. CBS—Dixie network.
9:45-10:15—Buick Musical Comedy Program. Countess Albani; quartet; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9:45-10:15—Kellogg Slumber Music. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
10-10:30—Variety Show. Kit Kat Band. CBS to KDYL.
10:15-10:45—National Oratorio Society. "The Banner of St. George." NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
10:15-10:45—"Thrillers." Sketch. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
10:30-11—Ernest Hutcheson, concert pianist. CBS transcontinental.
10:45-11:15—"Sunday at Seth Parker's." NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
11-11:30—The Gauchos. Spanish soloists and Argentine orchestra. CBS to KOL.
11:30-12—California Melodies. Popular soloists; orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

Theaters

"When We Dead Awaken"

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—The Studio Players present "When We Dead Awaken," by Henrik Ibsen. Dec. 11 and 12. The cast:

Professor Rubek.....Howard da Silva
Maia Rubek.....Elaine Basil
The Inspector at the Baths.....Peter Hyun
Ulfheim.....David Kerman
A Strange Lady.....Jane Kim
A Sister of Mercy.....Sala Staw

Ibsen's purely symbolic plays have perhaps been less affected by the passage of time than have his social dramas, but symbolism generally achieves a greater effect in the closet than on the stage. The lack of objective movement and color in "When We Dead Awaken" makes it a particularly difficult play to bring into the theater, for its quiet intensity of feeling depends not on any significant dramatic conflict, but on a passionate introspection. Ibsen is here musing on the artist's relationship to life with an intentness born of his own experience, but without the pageantlike breadth of "Peer Gynt," of the burning, almost religious conviction of "Brand."

The production of the Studio Players last night was not altogether successful in bringing the play to life. The modesty of the settings and the limited resources of the Brattle Hall stage threw the entire burden of the performance on the actors, and though there were moments when they conveyed a poignant realization of the human values involved in the play, they seemed too often mere pensonifications in an imperfectly realized poem. It is to be hoped that with further experience they will either pitch the performance at a higher poetic key or, better still, stick closer to the realistic and dramatic level.

Nevertheless, these young players deserve great credit for what they have accomplished. They bring to their ambitious task enthusiasm, sincerity and a considerable technical proficiency. The performance holds one's interest throughout and was evidently highly acceptable to last night's audience. Miss Basil was a vivid and personable Maia, while Miss Kim brought real understanding and a compelling manner to the difficult rôle of the Strange Lady. Mr. da Silva, while giving a performance that was always interesting, did not succeed in combining the ruthless egoism of the artist and the sentimental weakness of the man in a credible characterization. Mr. Kerman was a sufficiently brutal bear hunter.

We are told that this is the first American presentation of the play outside New York, and only the third production in America. The performance will be repeated tonight, after which it continues on tour. It should interest lovers of Ibsen everywhere.

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each week day at 6:15 p. m. (eastern standard time).

PRISON LIBRARIES WORK IS ANNOUNCED

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 12 (AP)—The New Hampshire State Library Commission today announced that the New Hampshire state prison and the United States penitentiary at McNeil Island, Washington, have been chosen for laboratory work regarding the choice of books preferred by prisoners.

Miss E. Kathleen Jones, general secretary of the Massachusetts Division of Public Libraries, is now preparing a list of 5000 books for an ideal prison collection. She selected the New Hampshire and McNeil Island institutions, she said, because it is conceded that they have the best prison libraries in the country.

VERMONT DEBATERS WIN

BURLINGTON, Vt., Dec. 12 (AP)—Vermont University debaters defeated Dartmouth's last night by a judges decision in a debate on the subject, "Resolved, That Capitalism in the United States Is a Failure." Vermont upheld the affirmative.

EUROPE OFFERS FERTILE FIELD FOR AGITATORS

(Continued from Page 1)

the indignation of a distressed people, preventing an accord which has become necessary.

To blame another country is not an arduous task, but unfortunately, untimely distribution of blame checks any kind of an understanding. People who are undergoing hardships will readily believe that all would be well with them were it not for the "foreigner"; and they will resist concessions that in the long run would be in their own interest.

Critics Excite Critics

If the French and German Governments were allowed to work out a practical agreement, it is probable that they would make quick progress. But behind them both are inopportune and violent Nationalist critics. The critics in one country excite the critics in another, and the statesmen hesitate to take such measures as they would undoubtedly take if they were not afraid of demagogic claim.

In normal times the exploitation of discontent for political purposes is bad enough, but in abnormal times, such as the present, it is extremely dangerous. It blocks the way to reason. Surely there are moments when there should be hung over the international scene a placard inscribed in those terms which, according to legend, once did duty in the cabarets of the "Wild West": "Don't shoot the pianist—he is doing his best."

It is possible that the best is not good, or not good enough; but it is better than nothing, and it might be better if the peril of sniping were removed. The Governments must be trusted in present circumstances, for on their unfettered action depends the possibility of an accord on the subjects which are now vital—the subjects of finances, economics, disarmament, of prosperity and peace. It is time to declare flatly that the exploiters of discontent are mischief-makers, whose agitations the peoples may have cause to rue.

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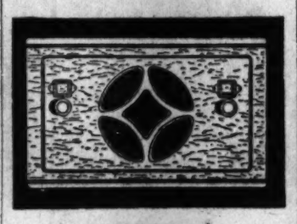

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Art News and Comment—Theatrical News

Pictures by Forain

By E. C. SHERBURNE

NEW YORK

PAINTINGS, drawings and prints by Jean Louis Forain, on view through December at the D. Caz-Delbo galleries, testify to the searching and singular art of a French artist who had, in his later work, a blend of pity for the weak and of bitterness toward the strong who exploit them. Before he entered upon his final phase, when his piety led him to the Bible for themes, like Daumier he often found sufficient subjects for his irony in the law courts—in the spectacle of humble folk at the mercy of a type of lawyer whose one concern is that he shall get his fee. Forain was savage in his disdain of the "shyster," and of the parvenu who complacently gazed upon a world that would do his bidding because he could pay for anything he desired.

Behind Forain's peasant vigor lay his rural origin. Something of the honest earth clung to him always, as it did to Millet, however long he dwelt in Paris. In these social parables and satires one can almost hear ringing Burns's outcry against the unfairness that disburses riches on the one hand and want on the other: "A man's a man for a' that!" Forain's life work, whether he was engaged in social or religious themes, places him on the side of those who have pleaded with the strong to be merciful to the weak—Euripides, Calderon, Rembrandt, Daumier, Galsworthy—and like them he often stops pleading and commands.

* * *

Campbell Dodgson remarks that "Forain's practice as an etcher falls into two periods widely separated both in date and importance. . . . If Forain had stopped short in 1886 and never handled the etching point again, he could not have claimed a place among the masters of the art. What actually happened is probably without parallel in the history of etching. After a long pause in which lithography was the ruling passion . . . Forain took up the copper plate and needle again in December, 1908, and worked at etching with such speed and unremitting zeal that in less than two years, by September, 1910, he had produced the whole of the astonishing series of 94 etchings, including many of capital importance, that are described in the second volume of M. Guerin's catalogue. . . . Forain suddenly reveals himself as one of the great etchers of the world."

In Forain's picture subjects there is such power that it often seems an impertinence to comment upon the way he achieved his effects. Such comment at best may be only conjectural, since that unknown quantity—the element of the unique and the personal—entered so essentially into what he did. Nevertheless, one must exclaim at the way he could express the grace and weight of a human figure by a web of descending wandering lines, or the completeness with which he could indicate tenderness, in such a plate as "La Prevenue et l'Enfant," in the caressing lines with which the child's head, hands and feet are realized. Here is line of sheer emotion. In the same plate one notices Forain's sculptural instinct in his depth of treatment of the head of the lawyer in the foreground. One can almost feel the bony structure of the skull.

* * *

Sculptural, too, is "Le Calvaire," seen here in its inspirational first state, with its three groups of figures grief and compassion. Among the sagging with their inner weight of wash drawings are the satirical "Propagande électorale," with its hopeful politician haranguing a wayside beggar; and "Le parlementaire aux grandes manœuvres," with its official speaking patronizingly to a deferential soldier. The oils include "Dans l'Atelier," with two figures at ease, resting; a painting strong in its essentialization and depth of air. The same qualities are in the water color, "Loge d'artiste," wherein five personages are fully characterized in lines so summary that they seem almost casual. Behind those quick, sure strokes was a knowledge so penetrating and a feeling so intense that the artist lays bare the motives of each actor in his tableau.

Vakhtangov Theater, Moscow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW

WHEN the Vakhtangov Theater recently celebrated the tenth anniversary of its establishment here the public attention of Moscow dramatic circles was focused on the work of one of the best of the smaller Soviet playhouses. The Vakhtangov Theater has fused successfully some of the better features of the old and the new Russian dramatic art.

Firmly grounded in the methods of the Moscow Art Theater (Vakhtangov was at one time an actor in the Art Theater and always considered himself a student of Constantine Stanislavsky), the Vakhtangov Theater has assimilated many of the newer devices of modern stagecraft. Its settings and presentations admit perhaps a larger share of subjectivism, even of fantasy, than one would find in an Art Theater production.

But the theater which has now existed without its gifted founder, Vahktangov, for almost a decade, has not yielded to the mechanistic tendencies of some of the present day Soviet theaters, whose directors proceed on the assumption that the mastery of a certain technique of physical action is sufficient to qualify an actor to play any rôle with conviction.

Characterizing Acting

The Vakhtangov actors preserve the quality that lends distinction to the work of the greatest Art Theater actors, that of mastering their rôles so thoroughly that they are able to think and feel them as well as externalize them. This saves the Vakhtangov productions from the brittle and mechanical quality that one sometimes senses in the work of other contemporary Russian theaters.

The repertory of the Vakhtangov Theater is varied and has kept a good balance between classical and modern themes. One of its outstanding productions is a light, fantastic musical comedy, "Princess Turandot," to which the actors communicate a keen sense of jollity and rollicking joy in life.

Like all Soviet theaters, the Vakhtangov has fallen in line with the demand that art be placed at the service of the Five-Year Plan. Mikhail Bulgakov's comedy, "The Apartment of Zoikin," which was an amusing satire on some of the less favorable aspects of Soviet life, was withdrawn from the stage in response to the pressure of that Argus-eyed impersonal censor known as "Soviet public opinion."

"Tempo"

The Vakhtangov Theater has paid its tribute to the Five-Year Plan with an orthodox play entitled "Tempo," where the author, Nikolai Pogodin, shows how a new factory is built in record time, despite the feeble efforts of a hostile engineer to sabotage the work. At the same time this theater has offered what, from the æsthetic standpoint, is one of the finest productions which Moscow has seen for many years in Schiller's romantic drama, "Kabale und Liebe." Setting, costumes and musical accompaniment here combined to make an uncommonly effective and harmonious dramatic representation.

The Vakhtangov Theater proposes, during the present season, to give a version of "Hamlet," in which the Danish prince will be represented as a man of robust strength of will and character, whose madness is entirely feigned. This was an old plan of Eugene Vakhtangov, the founder of the theater. Although he passed away soon after the opening of the theater, his ideas and methods exerted such an influence upon its development that it has permanently adopted his name. In connection with the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the opening of the theater a neighboring street was renamed after Vakhtangov.

W. H. C.

JEAN LOUIS FORAIN

The Return of Mr. Shaw

By HAROLD HOBSON

London

IT HAS happened at last. Mr. Shaw has finished his new play. As long as two years ago Mr. Shaw declined to address a meeting in Sheffield on the ground that he was too busy with literary work to spare time for anything else. In those days it was understood that the subject of his projected drama was Oliver Cromwell. What the theme of "Too True to Be Good" is, no one seems to be very sure, but it appears to have little connection with Cromwell. It is said to have a third act like the conclusion of an Edgar Wallace thriller. It is to be presented by Sir Barry Jackson at the Malvern Festival in August, 1932, as the representative of the twentieth century in a cycle of plays covering the history of the English theater from the beginnings to the present day.

This year the London stage has seen the production of new plays by Mr. C. K. Munro, Mr. John Van Druten, Miss G. B. Stern, Mr. Somerset Maugham and a few others of considerable intellectual stature. But this is a pretty poor showing numerically, whatever it may be in quality, when it is remembered that upward of 150 new entertainments have been produced. The forthcoming addition of Mr. Shaw will do something to improve matters, but it still remains true that the British drama would be much more vigorous than it is if it afforded a field for the activities of more of Britain's principal writers.

Why does it not afford such a field? Partly, no doubt, because managers underestimate the intelligence of their audiences, and so do not encourage serious writers to work for them. Partly because the genius of many serious writers probably does not happen to be, strictly speaking, dramatic. But perhaps partly, too, because the theater in England has only a limited audience. If a man has something to say, he will naturally want to say it where he can reach a large number of people. In a democratic country he will want his audience to be drawn, at least in part, from the middle classes and the people, for they are the real molders of public opinion. He will shun those forms of expression that appeal only to a small section of the community.

Unfortunately the theater, which has been in the past and might easily be again the most influential and arresting of all forms of art, is one of these. It cannot be anything died "Albert Toft" is a charming tribute to a brother artist. The vice-president, the Hon. John Collier, shows an attractive painting of "Miss Gillian Crawshay Williams," Mr. Oselse while it maintains its present absurd level of prices of admission, and continues to build new houses without a pit. When only 500,000 people in all the length and breadth of Britain earn more than £10 a week, the fact that a stall in the vast majority of London theaters costs from 12s. 6d. to 18s. means that the drama, instead of being a social force, is in danger of becoming only an amusement of the wealthy. The tendency of certain theaters, like the new Westminster, to charge reasonable prices is, therefore, a welcome sign. It points the only way to attract back to the drama an audience and an importance it has almost lost.

Berlin Art Exhibitions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN

BERLIN'S "Sezession" Society has moved into its own house by the Tiergarten, next to a large block of flats in the west-central district. By altering the building, blocking up of the windows and installing a charming arrangement of the lighting, a series of modern exhibition salons has been achieved. The reflected light on the white-toned walls provides a good background for the pictures. As yet there is no space for large sculptures.

At the first exhibition in the new rooms many experiments are shown. It is just this search for new ways and means which constitutes the charm and value of this exhibition. When one endeavors to explain these methods in words, one finds that the intellectual element preponderates.

Three pictures by Werner Scholz are mature works, expressing great talent and emotional power. What is the outstanding quality of his art? Scholz has evolved a figure which reappears in all his pictures. He shows a paltry little figure, either a man or a woman, with a triangular flat face upon which are reflected the human passions. Small round wide-set eyes peer out upon the world. They are eyes of the timid, the socially depressed, the weak in life's battle. Such are the painter's main interest.

Dark hues predominate in his designs, accentuating the strength and impressiveness of the warm glowing color. There are only a few painters who use color in such an individual manner and with as much mental vision. He is intellectual but without hard or cynical criticism; he works as a reporter, not as a public prosecutor. The lament is wrung from the sufferer's misery without his assuming the part of plaintiff. The artist seems to be saying: "The poor are like this, the hardness of life awakens their worst instincts. They are ill; you must help them." Only when lying and hypocrisy are discovered does he become their judge.

Eugen Spiro's picture of a boy is finely felt. Its coloring is charming and is freshly seen and painted. It is both realistic and full of poetry. A charming portrait of the Cabinet Minister, Grimme, by Charlotte Behrend, is shown. The figure of the sitter stands out from the background of a representation of Unter den Linden. It is painted in delicate blue tones, and is most effective in gesture and pose.

Among the sculptures is a little figure of a striding man by de Fiori. This new work is full of life, verve and rhythm; in its very simplicity is its power.

Galerie Flechtheim is showing pictures by Schmidt-Rottluff. He outlines his figures with heavy lines and manages his color powerfully. He works in extremes, his figures are huge, and the glow of his color burns, the light dazzles and the outlines are sharply accented, masses of great density are contrasted with lightest transparency. Every picture depicts these extremes. Schmidt-Rottluff today only follows nature, not merely her superficial moods, but he is always seeking for hidden power, for intensity.

D. L.

Daryl Lindsay

The latest issue of the publication, Art in Australia, is devoted to the work of the talented painter, Daryl Lindsay. In some essays which precede the successions of colored and black-and-white reproductions tribute is paid to Lindsay as a man and as an artist.

He has carried on the outstanding tradition of English painting in water color. He was trained in the native school, taught certain values, what to emphasize, what to discard. His pictures show a definite personal style. He has conviction. He treats with simplicity the subject which may gain by being so treated. Observe the rolling landscapes of Tasmania, the small towns. There is a real conventionalization which has been carefully thought out. The illusion mounts up to far more than a mere summary of sparse details.

Undoubtedly Mr. Lindsay's devotion to water color trained him particularly for this economical expression and for this impressive clarity. He gives us such a distinguished imagery of Australia that we feel its very atmosphere. Mr. Lindsay does landscape and portraits; he depicts the seething activity of smelters; he presents a multiplicity of subjects which in the aggregate convey a real and convincing idea of his country to the outsider. He has a hobby of painting horses, in addition.

Philadelphia Print Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.

THE fourth international exhibition of prints, on view at the Print Club, although including examples of work by artists from 19 countries and the British Isles, gives adequate representation to few nations. England, France and Hungary contribute excellent sections sufficiently large and diversified to offer a cross-section of their print-making activities.

The English print-makers, as well as artists listed under Scotland and Wales, are admirable technicians. The strong influence of Cameron, McBey and Muirhead Bone, a triumvirate all listed as exhibitors, may still be felt as a dominant note in the art of their colleagues.

The suavity and refinement of the British technique raises the technical average of the section while reducing its spirit of experimental adventure. Bursts of strong feeling are seldom encountered. Rather is there a general trend toward enjoyment of the British countryside, so mossy, so rustic, so neat and so ordered.

Even modernisms are restrained and infrequent. W. M. Larkins indulges in circumspect cubism, while Enid Butcher, using figures, reduces forms to their simplest terms of expression. Both these artists are basically realists.

French Prints

The French prints have more ups and downs in craftsmanship as well as in subject matter, yet many of them are quite ordinary in conception. Glints of satiric humor that may be traced to Forain offer feeble imitations of that master, while the work of the moderns lends to French print making, as to French painting, the zest of adventure. Among the experimenters are Roualt, Picasso and de Ségonzac.

The Germans are more violently adventurous. While abstract experiments are few in the French section, Germany offers two full-fledged abstractionists in Paul Klee and Wassily Kandinsky, the latter revealing in two compositions opposite poles of feeling induced entirely by textural and emotional play of lines and splotches. One print is bold, active, swirling round and round and flying off in tangents toward the dark outer rim. The other is quiet, demure, delicate.

Most electric in force of imagination are the Hungarians. Their work, emotionally, is the antithesis of that from the British Isles. Many of the prints are religious in character, others deal with various phases of peasant life. All are brilliant and ambitious in composition. Especially dramatic are "Golgotha" by Brenner, and a study of peasants under tense emotional strain by Istokovits in which the artist swings his composition steeply downward from dark church belfry through a procession of figures. Vivid, also, in its impression of tousled, moody, petulant character is Tibor Galle's "Gypsy Girl."

A basic crudity marks the art of Spain and Mexico. Siqueiros of Spain, Charlot and Tamayo of Mexico have many traits in common. Primitive flavor also dominates the work of Diego Rivera and José Orozco, who deal boldly with the native Mexican theme.

Lapland Studies

The sense of burning sunshine found in the work of Spaniards and Mexicans provides interesting contrast to the cold strength of Lapland studies by Annie Bergman of Sweden. Far more than the technically perfect productions of the better known Axel Fridell do these rough-hewn compositions of women and children squatting in the narrow and dark confine of their dwellings strike the tempo of the North.

Of the Polish prints, "Tennis" by Janina Konarska, more Parisian than Polish in flavor, "Storm," by Bogna Krasnodebska - Gardowsky, and "Washerwomen" by Skoczylas, more native in feeling, stand out as individual achievements.

Norway, although offering but three contributors, hints at an imaginative note of her own. Olaf Williams uses fairy tale subject matter; Arent Christensen falls back on classic myths, and Olaf Lange grapples with modern allegory of workers and cities under impending destruction.

Japan and China are still ruled by art traditions of their own, although, unfortunately, the native trend is gradually bending under Parisian onslaught. A slight western atmosphere is felt in Hiroshi Yoshida's "Mt. Rainier," and overwhelmingly in the work of Yasuo Kuniyoshi, born in Japan, but long since identified with American art. Far more interesting are the "Study of a Cat" by Hiroaki, and Shoshon's "Herons" where variety of Oriental technique combines white incised lines with black lines and color to give striking effect. The most decorative, and certainly the simplest of the Japanese prints is the delightful "Fire Flies" by Sozan.

In the limited space available for so large an exhibition it has been necessary to prune American print-makers to an arbitrary few, thus courting trouble on the score of so many excellent artists necessarily ignored. As chosen, the American prints do not evince the strength of work being accomplished. Frank W. Benson is represented by one of his recent lithographs, a medium with which he has just begun to experiment, while Rockwell Kent's colored lithograph, "Sermilik Fjord," loses the fine sense of loneliness and the dramatic dignity of his black-and-whites.

D. G.

Of Many Things

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York

MANHATTAN playgoers who have been looking for a healthier trend in stage amusements believe, some of them, that the change is taking place. They point to the long and continuing run of "The Barretts of Wimpole Street"; the nightly sell-out of Mr. Ed Wynn's wholesome musical comedy "The Laugh Parade"; the prospering of the Civic Light Opera Company, now in its sixth month at Erlanger's Theater; "A Widow in Green," which brings back the romantic theater we associate with Barrie's "Quality Street"; Miss Cornelia Otis Skinner's month of solo performances in sketches of her own composition at the Avon Theater; Mr. William A. Brady's revival of "Little Women." To these events are to be added Miss Ethel Barrymore's successful tour in "A School for Scandal" and the long Chicago run of "The Green Pastures." Miss Maude Adams never played to larger audiences than those which now are greeting her and Mr. Otis Skinner in their revival of "The Merchant of Venice" on tour.

"The Cuban Love Song"

Again Mr. Lawrence Tibbett appears in a talking picture, and again the producers fail to allow him scope for his singing. Since the films have a voice now things are not quite so regrettable as the days when they were silent and yet sought to present Caruso in an entertainment. The high spot in that picture was an exemplification of the great tenor's skill in cooking spaghetti. The new Tibbett picture does allow him several songs. At one point, thanks to double exposure tricks, he is able to sing a duet with himself. Miss Lupe Velez gives one of her romping performances as the girl who so upsets the men in this new variant on "The Three Musketeers." This time they are marines in Cuba, and the trio is composed of Mr. Tibbett, Mr. Ernest Torrence and Mr. Jimmy Durante. Like Cyrano, the latter's humor is largely built around his nose. A folk song long popular in Cuba, "The Peanut Vendor," provides something like a theme song for this picture, which is uneven in quality and dubious in some of its incidents.

That's Different

In connection with the present revival of "Little Women" a story is going round about Miss Jessie Bonstelle's effort to interest Mr. Brady, long ago, in a dramatization of Louisa M. Alcott's best-known story. "What, that girl's book?" objected the manager. Next day he received the manuscript of "The Four Sisters" from Miss Bonstelle. He read and accepted it for immediate production. "But the name will never do," he wired Miss Bonstelle. Back she came with, "Why not call it 'Little Women'?"

For engagements in Chicago and other cities, the Theater Guild of New York is preparing a second company of Mr. Eugene O'Neill's "Mourning Becomes Electra," with Miss Judith Anderson and Miss Florence Reed in the leading feminine rôles.

London Art Exhibitions

By FRANK RUTTER

LONDON

ANOTHER retrospective group of paintings by Orpen is a feature of the current exhibition of the Royal Society of Portrait Painters. Sir William was president of this society, which has borrowed six of his best pictures to grace the current display in the Royal Institute Galleries. From the Manchester Art Gallery comes the famous group, "Homage to Manet," which shows in the home of the Irish collector, Sir Hugh Lane, a party of painters and writers who were leaders of the impressionist movement in England. Mr. George Moore, seated on one side of a tea table, is reading aloud, while listening to him are Mr. Philip Wilson Steer, Sir Hugh Lane and Mr. Henry Tonks seated; standing behind them are Mr. D. S. MacColl and Mr. W. R. Sickert. Hanging on the wall is Manet's "Portrait of Eva Gonzales"—now in the Lane Gift at the Tate Gallery—which justifies the picture's title. It is one of Orpen's finest group paintings, and is of historic importance as showing the men who gave British painting a new direction at the beginning of the present century.

Other works by Orpen here are his brilliant "Earl Spencer," a masterpiece of witty characterization and generally considered to be one of his very best male portraits; a group of the artist's parents, "My Father and Mother"; "The Marchioness of Cholmondeley"; "Dr. D. Lloyd Roberts," and a very early interior with figures, "A Bloomsbury Family," in which Orpen showed his brother artist, Mr. William Nicholson, seated at table and surrounded by his young family.

Pending organization of a more exhaustive exhibition, the two groups of his works at the New English Art Club and at the Royal Portrait Painters leave little doubt that Sir William Orpen was the greatest and most prolific portrait painter who has been working in London since the time of Sargent.

Mr. Augustus John

One rival only did Orpen have in London, Mr. Augustus John, and that rivalry still continues, for to the same exhibition at the Royal Institute Galleries Mr. John sends one of the best male portraits he has executed in recent years—"Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England." The subject is shown seated almost facing the spectator, wearing a light gray overcoat, and holding a soft black felt hat in his hands. He is a fine subject for a painter. Mr. Norman's thoughtful face, rather long and narrow with a pointed beard, is not unlike some of the heads we see in an El Greco painting. Perhaps the painter perceived this also and rose to the occasion. There is much of the high seriousness of El Greco in the characterization of this refined head, in the subtle accentuation of the long-fingered hands, even in the choice of a cool, silvery color scheme, the note being set by the shimmering color of the gray overcoat. The portrait is quiet and dignified; it does not leap out at us, but once it has caught our eye it grows upon the imagination and clings in memory.

After this magnificent portrait, which unquestionably attains the "museum standard," it is difficult to do justice to the more ordinary contributions of other portrait painters. Mr George Clausen is a painter whose work always earns our respect, and his wistful, tenderly handwald Birley an able portrait of Lord Chancellor Sankey, and other prominent contributors are Sir John Lavery, Mr. Harold Knight, Mr. Fiddes Watt, Miss Flora Lion and Miss Ethel Walker.

A New Generation

Messrs. Thos. Agnew & Son are more associated in our thought with old masters than modern painters, and it is just a quarter of a century ago since they astonished London by holding an exhibition of modern independent paintings in which they presented to their clients for the first time the work of some of the "young lions" of the New English Art Club. Those artists—they included Mr. Roger Fry, Mr. C. J. Holmes, Mr. Augustus John, and Messrs. Orpen, Sickert, Steer and Tonks—have long since arrived. Their work is not considered so advanced today as it was in 1906. Some of them are included in the present exhibition, but its novelty is in bringing forward the work of another generation, prominent among whom are Mr. Keith Baynes, Miss Vanessa Bell, Mr. Duncan Grant, Mr. Mark Gertler, Mr. Hyam Myer, Mr. John Nash, Mr. Paul Nash, Mr. S. J. Peploe and Mr. Matthew Smith. Works of all these artists have been seen in other galleries, but their appearance at Agnews' is regarded as a sign that they must now be counted among the painters who have a definite place in contemporary British art. All are not equally well represented, but it is significant that Mr. Sickert stands out prominently among the seniors, the brothers Mr. John Nash and Mr. Paul Nash equally prominently among the juniors. Other contributors, not belonging to any particular group or school, who show up well in this mixed exhibition are Mr. Philip Connard, Mr. J. B. Manson and Mr. Bertram Nicholls.

Simultaneously there is an exhibition of water colors and drawings in P. & D. Colnaghi's Galleries which represents the very best British contemporary achievement in these mediums. Mr. Muirhead Bone is magnificently represented and stands out as an unquestionably great draftsman; Mr. G. L. Brockhurst shows a drawing of a head which in its polished perfection might take a place among the drawings of the Renaissance masters; Sir William Rothstein also shows some scholarly portrait drawings, and there are first-rate landscapes by Sir Charles Holmes, Sir George Clausen, Mr. Wilson Steer, Mr. David Muirhead and Mr. Henry Rushbury.

Amusements

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Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

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Music of the World—Theatrical News

18th Century Italian Music

By MARIO LABROCA

ROME

ITALIAN instrumental music of the eighteenth century was hidden by an impenetrable veil for practically a whole century. Whoever tried to penetrate through was invariably met by a barrier of commonplaces, a series of definitions, by an entire historical system which stamped eighteenth-century Italian music as decadent. It was claimed that the Italians had had no influence in the production of those forms which developed during the period of musical romanticism, and that the Germans alone were responsible for the ideals which made so strong an impression on the nineteenth century.

Primarily, it was the German historians who contributed to the formation of this barrier; secondly, the scanty knowledge of eighteenth century Italian music, both in Italy and elsewhere; and finally, the melodramatic rhetoric which spread in such an alarming fashion during the early part of the century. Another factor was the stupidity of the Italian critics, who made it their business to proclaim that the Italian temperament was theatrical in essence and incapable of expressing itself without the aid of words. Hence the hardships endured by the young symphonic school in Italy, the traces of which are still visible today.

A New Impulse

In the last 20 years or so a new impulse has been at work. Composers who were interested mainly in symphonic music sought out and brought to light a great deal of music of which much was written by Italians of the eighteenth century. Still, the investigation was not thorough enough to throw any light on that period of Italian music's history, or to specify Italy's part in the movements which agitated that century. This work has been carried out by Fausto Torrefranca in a book which gives access to a new orientation in the study of musical history ("Le Origini Italiane Del Romanticismo Musicale." Turin: Fratelli Bocca-Editori.)

The axioms laid down by German historical critics concerning the decadence of Italian music in 1700 are demolished one by one by Torrefranca. As we know, some historians point to the so-called school of Mannheim as being the birthplace of modern instrumental forms. Torrefranca shows us how these forms came into being with the Italian composers of the eighteenth century whose importance is imperfectly recognized by German criticism. But is it only German criticism? No; for the ignorance of much Italian criticism and the incomplete musical culture of Italian literary men and historians have contributed to the growth of this opinion.

Torrefranca has discovered two almost unknown musicians, Giovanni Platti and Guiseppe de Rossi, besides works of Baldassarre Galuppi and of Giovanni Maria Rutini.

A Musical Atmosphere

The eighteenth century is a strange one and is, it seems to me, very similar to our epoch. Musicians traveled at that time much as they travel today, and if there was not America, there was London as the center of musical attraction. There were also Prague, Vienna and the Italian towns (Venice and Naples in particular) from which Italian musicians—composers, singers, violinists and players of the harpsichord—set out for all parts of Europe. A musical atmosphere seemed to invade the century and inspire all its activities.

Before long the idea of a world division arose which appeared to confound the Italian composers with the German and the German with the French; a phenomenon which in some ways can be verified today by the fact that there are expressions and forms of construction which are common to all the schools and tendencies of our time. For this reason we feel a kind of artistic solidarity between ourselves and the eighteenth century, or rather, a filial devotion which helps us to realize something of its genuine greatness. Another fact that we may observe is the existence of an Italian school of instrumental music which is the natural basis of Italian contemporary instrumental music. The work of Torrefranca therefore takes on an importance which is not only historical but æsthetic.

Riemann affirmed that the style of the Mannheim school was typically German and attributed to this school some of the fundamental innovations; for instance, the introduction of the Minuet into the Symphony—if Albinoni had not existed some time before. He was a typically Venetian composer who, in four out of his six known symphonies, introduced precisely the Minuet. Some histories of music give the name of Carl Philipp Emanuel Bach as the inventor of the sonata form; but a few years before his time such Italians as Galuppi, Paradies and others were born, who gave to the "Sonata for Cembalo" and to the "Concerto" the style which was adopted by all composers of the century and especially by the Germans.

Development of Sonata

How is the sonata for the harpsichord formed? Torrefranca says that it owes its importance to its having collected "all the expressive devices of the time, from the comic opera to the arias for violin." In this he is quite right, as he is when he says that the sonata came into being with short, neat, incisive themes which inclosed, in synthetic form, its expressive potentiality. The development of the sonata lies, as Torrefranca acutely perceives, not so much in variation as in thematic derivation. Here I would like to note, in parenthesis, how this last characteristic, of which I have often spoken, forms the bridge which invites all periods and forms of Italian music into a perfect whole, for the development of the theme or the derivation of the theme—two very similar things—is very noticeable in Italian operatic music of the nineteenth century and in the works of characteristic modern Italian composers, such as G. Francesco Malipiero.

But Torrefranca's study does not stop with this amply proved illustration, for he goes on to show how, in the eighteenth century Italian sonata, there are obvious signs indicative of the later romantic works (for instance, a sonata by Pescetti in 1739 is typical of this), showing the contrast between the two themes and the chromatic movement which became the basis for the expression of romantic instrumental music. Torrefranca cites a great many works to prove that this dramatic sense in instrumental composition originated in Italy; for example, those of Rutini and the Neopolitan Giuseppe Ferradini, and especially those of Galuppi.

Berlin Hears Schönberg Works

By WALTER SCHRENK

Berlin

AT A chamber music concert organized by the Berlin group of the German section of the International Society for Contemporary Music we heard, for the first time, Arnold Schönberg's "Serenade," op. 24, for clarinet, bass-clarinet, mandolin, guitar, violin, viola, violoncello and a deep male voice. The seven movements of the work give us music of wonderful delicacy and charm which, at times, slips into a dance measure of entrancing rhythmical piquancy. Needless to say, in order to grasp the content of the piece it is necessary to study it thoroughly and to hear it after having had some experience of its style. The tonal difficulties of the score render more arduous the understanding of this emotionally fraught music which, though constructed on very definite laws, never loses its freedom in conception, as in the graceful "Minuet," the cantabile of the "Petrarca-Sonnet" and in the "Lied," a piece of profound feeling and lyrical glow. Fritz Stiedry conducted a clear-cut performance with great technical and intellectual ability.

Another work, Schönberg's latest, has also recently been performed in Berlin. Frieder Weissmann, a young talented composer, gave a performance of the "Begleitungs Musik zu einer Lichtspielszene," op. 34, with the Berlin Symphony Orchestra. In spite of the remarks made in the footnote, this terse orchestral piece in one movement is not program-music; it is rather pure, at times almost abstract, expressionist music. It is the result of wide emotional experience; it is romantic, not only in its sublimated depth of feeling, but also in the pale, shadowy colors of its tonal construction.

Berg's "Lyrical Suite"

One word about the most famous of Schönberg's pupils—Alban Berg, the composer of "Wozzeck." His "Lyrical Suite" for string quartet has just appeared. It was played from memory, with extraordinary precision by the Kolisch Quartet. The highly complicated work is music of powerful expression, in which beauty and richness of ideas are united to a singular imagination for tonal effects. Though the piece is largely built upon the 12-tone scale, the freedom of melodic construction which Alban Berg here so easily achieves is truly admirable.

Among women pianists of our day, Elly Ney is certainly the most talented. The combination of temperament and intelligence, charm and strength, lends a peculiar atmosphere to her performances. When she plays Chopin with such glorious élan and so remarkable a sense of construction, we are reminded of Eugen d'Albert at his best. She plays Bach with rare clarity and with a kind of emotional mastery which is fascinating. Elly Ney stands at the height of her mature and great art.

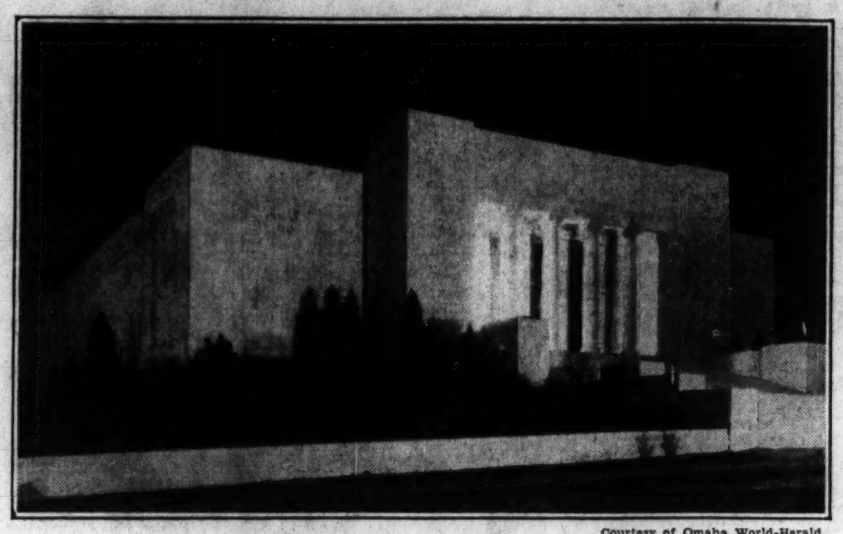
Beethoven's Ninth

Beethoven's "Ninth Symphony" was the main attraction of Bruno Walter's second concert with the Philharmonic Orchestra. The performance of this work is always an enterprise, for the intellectual, the ideal and the musical elements do not appear to have been completely realized in it. The choral Finale, which was undoubtedly designed as the climax of the work, does not keep to the high musical level of the three preceding instrumental movements. Here there is an attempt to express ideas which are surely beyond all possibility of musical expression It has certainly developed into a gigantic piece of work, and is a staggering confirmation of Beethoven's powers of achievement, but there are indubitable traces of conflict. Walter worked up the Finale to a mighty climax and released the "Freuden Hymne" in dithyrambic gradations to the highest possible pitch in tonal effect. And yet, in the aftermath of the performance the three orchestral movements of the Ninth stand out as the real climax of the evening. They give us music of a superhuman measure of expression; they have no counterpart in the symphonic literature of the world.

Nathan Milstein has made his first appearance in Berlin. It is said that he has a great reputation in America. Certainly, wherever he plays he is hailed as a superlative technician. He does, in fact, possess a phenomenal ability and a big, brilliant and beautiful tone. This was shown by his performance of Dvořák's Violin Concerto at the second Philharmonic concert conducted by Furtwängler. Yet his striking achievement gave rise to the question, Is Milstein no more than a virtuoso?

We received an answer a few days later at his recital. Here it was evident that Milstein the virtuoso was far superior to Milstein the musician or Milstein the artist. His eminent technical ability remains worthy of all admiration, but his individuality is not strong enough to hold one's interest for long. His stylistically quite immature performance of a Sonata by Vivaldi and the G minor Sonata for violin alone by Bach made it obvious that he only skims the surface of the music without any connection with its idealogical contents.

At the same concert Beethoven's "Pastoral" Symphony was conducted by Furtwängler with deep feeling, clarity and warmth. Besides this, we heard the "Two Etudes for Orchestra" by Vladimir Vogel, already reported on in detail on the occasion of its first performance under Herman Scherchen. Among the more youthful musical productions of our time there is little that can compare with this work of Vogel's in its homogeneous effect. It is powerful music, full of constructive imagination, music which springs from an original impulse, amazingly spontaneous in feeling and admirable in construction.



Courtesy of Omaha World-Herald

NIGHT VIEW OF JOSLYN MEMORIAL, OMAHA, NEB.

'La Notte di Zoraima'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

ONE-ACT operas being always in demand (so they tell us), the Metropolitan's latest novelty is a one-acter by Italo Montemezzi, "La Notte di Zoraima," which swam into our ken the evening of Dec. 2. It is hardly necessary to recall the fact that Montemezzi is the author of two longer operas of importance, "L'Amore dei tre Rè" and "La Nave." Would that the Metropolitan had revived the former, which it has given on occasion with distinction, or produced the latter, which the Chicago company has staged but not Mr. Gatti-Casazza's troupe!

The excellence of "L'Amore dei tre Rè" and "La Nave" is only in part a matter of their music. They also possess the none too usual advantage of librettos of the first order, based on the tragedies of Sem Benelli and of Gabriele d'Annunzio. This beenfit is lacking in the case of "La Notte." The book is both old hat and garrulous into the bargain.

The heroine, Zoraima, a princess of sixteenth century Peru, is in that ancient operatic predicament of being at once betrothed to the noble tenor and pursued by the wicked baritone. The tenor in this case is Muscar, chief of the defeated Incas; the baritone, Pedrito, is the general of the victorious Spaniards. Zoraima purchases the freedom of Muscar (who has been treacherously captured) by promising herself to Pedrito, but before she fulfills the promise she stabs herself.

This story as unfolded in the opera is heavily freighted with detail, causing the 70 minutes of its action to seem considerably longer. From which one easily infers that the music scarcely mends matters. Its conspicuous qualities are its technical facility and its sense of the theater. Otherwise it serves mainly to remind one through its inferiority of the earlier Montemezzi and the Wagner that in its lesser way it resembles.

The performance was notable for some good singing on the part of Miss Rosa Ponselle (Zoraima) and Mr. Jagel (Muscar). To fill out the evening "Pagliacci" was offered up with Mme. Queena Mario as Nedda, Mr. Lauri-Volpi as Canio and Mr. Frigerio as Tonio.

"Mignon" returned to currency Dec. 4, distinguished primarily by Miss Bori's charming impersonation of the heroine and Mr. Gigli's agreeable singing as Wilhelm Meister. The Philine was Mme. Sabanieeva, the Lothario Mr. Rothier. The rest of the operatic week was a matter of repetitions.

However impervious to attack Arturo Toscanini may be as a conductor, as a program maker he is less invulnerable. And yet even those who have been most impatient with his programs held their fire at the concert of the Philharmonic-Symphony Society in Carnegie Hall on Dec. 3. The program was a compound of novelties and revivals, so whatever the element preferred there was cause for general jubilation. For one thing, Mr. Toscanini "recalled to life" the eminently worthwhile "Reformation" Symphony of Mendelssohn. Whatever its comparative merits beside the "Italian" and "Scotch" Symphonies of Mendelssohn, Mr. Toscanini and his band gave it the semblance of a work of towering genius. Much interest attaches to its pages because of Mendelssohn's use of the "Dresden Amen," also incorporated by Wagner in "Parsifal," and of the chorale attibuted to Martin Luther, "A Mighty Fortress Is Our God."

The performance on the same program of a Symphony in E flat major for "double orchestra" by Johann Christian Bach constituted a "first time" for New York. In mobilizing these ghosts of the remote past Mr. Toscanini is a magician of uncanny powers, and with eighteenth-century worthies he is particularly alchemizing. This little work by the youngest surviving son of the great Johann Sebastian was charming in all respects, and the performance of it made it a toothsome antipasto to the Mendelssohn pièce de résistance.

Mindful of the contemporary composer, Mr. Toscanini offered a first local performance of Paul Graener's "Flöte van Sans Souci," a suite for chamber orchestra. It is written in the style of the eighteenth-century suite, containing a sarabande, a gavotte and a rigaudon, and bears reference to Frederick the Great, that royal virtuoso of the flute. Mr. Amans played the solo passages for flute behind the scenes, with notable beauty of tone. The concert ended with Ildebrando Pizzetti's "Concerto dell'Estate," which Mr. Toscanini introduced here in February, 1929.

Ruggiero Ricci, the young violinist, about whom legal, critical, journalistic and temperamental storms have raged since his public emergence two years ago, gave a recital in Carnegie Hall on Dec. 1. Disappointment was in store both for those who heard him for the first time and for those acquainted with his previous performances. Master Ruggiero's delicately wrought and smoothly sustained tone has become disproportionate and unwieldy for the boy's years. Naturally his technic and native musical gift are little short of phenomenal, but at present one fears he is proceeding by leaps and bounds in the wrong direction.

On Nov. 30 in Carnegie Hall, that admirable young Viennese pianist, Robert Goldsand, gave another exhibition of his notable art. At the Town Hall, on Dec. 2, Louis Persinger, the well-known instructor, showed his mettle as a violinist.

PETER BOWDOIN.

Omaha Symphony In Its New Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Omaha, Neb.

OMAHA opened its symphonic season Dec. 1, one month later than its announced date, in order that the first concert might be held in the new Joslyn Memorial Auditorium. This magnificent building, devoted to art, is a gift to the city from Mrs. Sarah Joslyn, in memory of her husband, Mr. George A. Joslyn, who was a devoted patron of the arts.

The program was preceded by remarks by Mrs. L. F. Crofoot and Mr. Pierpont of the Orchestra Association. A rising vote of thanks and prolonged applause were accorded to Mrs. Joslyn.

Another burst of applause welcomed Mr. Joseph Littau, who is beginning his second season as conductor of the orchestra. Mr. Littau had prepared a program in keeping with the importance of the occasion. The opening number was the world première of an effective orchestration, by Eliot B. Wheaton, of Bach's Fugue in C Minor, from the "Musical Offering." It was the orchestra's musical offering, bringing to hearing a lofty inspiration of this master, orchestrated with a fine feeling for tonal quality, balance and majesty of climaxes. The orchestra, under the conductor's skillful baton and fine musicianship, gave an excellent performance.

The "Bacchanale" from Wagner's "Tannhäuser" followed. Its dramatic qualities were heightened by the singing of the parts for women's voices. A group of students from Carol Marhoff Pitt's classes at Central High School were heard. The symphony was César Franck's D minor. Mr. Littau gave a sensitive and highly sympathetic reading of this noble work, and was ably and intelligently supported by his players. Rimsky-Korsakoff's March from "Le Coq d'Or" made a fitting closing number.

The soloist of the evening was Frances Nash Watson, pianist, who played the Chopin E minor Concerto.

'The Master Builder'

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—"The Master Builder," drama by Henrik Ibsen, revived at the Duchess Theater, Nov. 19, 1931.

This performance left the audience puzzled, and, fine though many of its moments were, vaguely unsatisfied. Halvard Solness, the Master Builder with such a terror of heights, impelled by his mysterious visitor, Hilda Wangel, to climb to his destruction the starry tower of his new home, was not on this occasion a figure cast in a sufficiently Promethean mold to give to his collapse and fall the authentic grandeur of tragedy. Nor was his earlier apprehension of the younger generation, "knocking at the door," made relevant to the second half of the play. The performance as a whole missed the point of Ibsen's drama, which is, surely, that if a man is going to be defeated in life, he will be defeated, not by the competition of outside forces, but by some inner weakness.

Yet the remarkable thing about this production is not that it did not score an artistic triumph, but that it was ever possible to put it on at all. The two chief players dropped out of the cast 24 hours before the first night. To learn the part of Solness, a part containing 10,000 words, within that short time, and to need prompting on only one occasion, was a feat on which Mr. Victor Lewisohn opportunity for better preparation, may well congratulate himself. With he would doubtless have bestridden and dominated the stage, as the play requires. As Aline Solness, Miss Mary Merral caught the eerie atmosphere of the drama so well that she seemed out of key with the other members of the cast. Actually, of course, it was they who were out of key with her.

H. H.

Boston Symphony

Dr. Serge Koussevitzky signalized his return to Symphony Hall, Boston, after an intermission of two weeks, by submitting, on Dec. 11, a list of exceptional interest for the eighth program of the season. In memory of Vincent d'Indy, the concert was opened with the "Istar" Variations. These were worthy of revival for their own sake; and the performance given them did all honor to their composer.

For the major part of the audience, the primary concern of the afternoon was the apparition of Miss Mary Garden, late of the Chicago Civic Opera Company, as a concert artist. She assumed the soprano solo part in Debussy's "La Damoiselle Elue." It is the sort of rôle which is well suited to Miss Garden's vocal art. Is she not the greatest of Mélisandes? But even on the concert platform, it is as an actress that Miss Garden excels. It is true that in appearance she was more a bird of paradise than the pale creature of Rossetti. But she succeeded, without the aid of gestures, in making us sympathize with this unreal heroine. And you may be sure she dominated the scene. Mrs. Marie Murray, the contralto of the occasion, who very tactfully tried to make herself as inconspicuous as possible, and who sang with intelligence and beauty of tone; the conductor, the orchestra, Mr. Woodworth's chorus from Radcliffe; even the Pre-Raphaelite of tones who painted this lovely pastel portrait—all these merged into the mistily luminous background.

For conclusion, Strauss's "Don Quixote," unheard in Boston since Mr. Monteux last presented it, nearly 10 years ago. Here were an interpretation and a performance to stir admiration and thrill imagination. Those pages of the score which bring sadness into the eyes of the composer's friends were handled so deftly that had you not been expecting them you might easily have overlooked them. The bleating of these sheep was most inoffensive; you were really rather sorry for the creatures. The wind machine you would hardly have noticed. The conductor in fact subordinated the less admirable manifestations of Strauss's genius in order to bring into higher—and who shall say that it is not juster?—relief such fine passages as the Vigil and the Final Scene. Obviously he had studied the work carefully and had visualized it as a whole. Superb playing was contributed by the solo voices—Messrs. Bedetti, cello, and Lefranc, viola. Nor should Mr. Gillett's beautiful oboe sketch of the Don's Ideal Woman be overlooked.

L. A. S.

A Guitry-Beydts Light Opera

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

PARIS

ONE of the complaints of the new generation against the theater is that it is slow to adapt itself to the rhythm of modern existence. The theater has kept the same organization as at the period when it was an entertainment for the leisured. Today, its clientèle has completely changed. The drama has become a relaxation for the masses, who, however, resent the loss of time represented by two or three intervals of 15 to 20 minutes each between acts. In these conditions, they desert the theater to go to the cinema.

At last, certain of the more intelligent theater managements have decided to enter upon the path of reforms. Recently a Parisian theater has announced that henceforth it will only have a single interval in the middle of the show. And now Sacha Guitry has just composed his latest entertainment with the same idea.

His program is made up of six works, some of which have two scenes; but the management has found a way of forming these pieces into two groups separated by a single interval. And to affirm his intention of reforming the theater, Sacha Guitry has commissioned from an excellent musician, M. Louis Beydts, some preludes and interludes with which to link together the various parts of this entertainment.

Openings for Composers

The solution is all the more welcome in that it offers new and interesting openings to composers. M. Louis Beydts is a young musician who, after having written a few works in a serious style and having in particular orchestrated some songs of Debussy with refined taste, made a brilliant début in light music. We have noticed his score of "Moineau," whose quality amazed the connoisseurs. Louis Beydts is a direct descendant of André Messager. He has his writing, at once firm and supple, his solid technique, his ingenious and refined orchestration. And, at the same time, he finds melodies of incomparable grace and elegance which, whilst retaining a direct charm, never fall into vulgarity. It is an art which is not ashamed of its prettiness and which always maintains an aristocracy of form which enchants the most fastidious.

The career of "Moineau," after a newspaper success without precedent, was suddenly interrupted by a contract which transformed the Théâtre Marigny into a cinema for the presentation of "City Lights." This delightful work has not therefore yet finished its career. On the other hand, another work by the same composer, "Les Canards Mandarins" will soon be produced at Monte Carlo. In a year, Louis Beydts will be famous in France. For the moment, he is still known only to the élite, and one must congratulate Sacha Guitry on having extended him his patronage and his confidence.

Besides intrusting him with the symphonic interludes he has also composed with him an opéra-bouffe which ends the evening. It is an important work which comprises not less than 40 minutes of uninterrupted music.

The opéra-bouffe is a form which had seemed completely abandoned in France. Indeed, it requires the rather uncommon gifts of verve, vitality and truculence. Since Hervé, no musician has dared to attack this difficult genre, Sacha Guitry who, as one knows, has every audacity, has not hesitated to play this difficult part with a young musician so well endowed.

An Amusing Score

Sacha Guitry has given us symbols in the manner of the Italian comedy. He has presented to us marionettes—a too coquettish Colombine, a modern Pierrot, Harlequin and Géronte. For in every century comedy utilizes the same characters and is content merely to change their costumes.

M. Beydts has written an extremely amusing score in which he has squandered his melodic invention, his pretty harmonies, apt allusions to masterpieces ironically quoted, and parodies on grand opera of a very successful workmanship.

As he had the good fortune to have in his interpretation the inimitable Yvonne Printemps, who possesses the voice of a nightingale, the composer hastened to provide her with airs full of tenderness and charm. This delightful singer, whose vocal gifts have never been more brilliant, made the most of them and obtained considerable individual success.

On his side, Sacha Guitry triumphed in the part of an old man. He made a really striking composition out of this character. Without having recourse to the theatrical processes in usage in such case, he succeeded in giving this rather silly old fellow an unforgettable attraction. Not an obvious grimace, not a mannerism, none of the traditional horse-play, but a sort of childish gayety and happy, puerile immobility which produced an indescribable effect. Here was really a tour de force of acting.

The rest of the cast had unfortunately not the same quality. One finds in it, especially, excellent actors radically incapable of defending Louis Beydts' score. Moreover, the orchestra of the Théâtre de la Madeleine was really too much reduced for such an event. But in spite of all, the success of the work was complete and it is to be hoped that it gives to other authors and other managements the idea of a genre that is far from having exhausted all its possibilities. In any case, let us remember the name of Louis Beydts. It is that of one of the great light opera composers of today.

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The Typically Cuban House

Romans and Moors Its Architectural Ancestors

By F. WENDEROTH SAUNDERS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Havana, Cuba

LIKE the houses of most countries, the typically Cuban house grew out of the climatic exigencies of the country in which it was developed. This typically Cuban house, of which the best examples are in Havana, is fast disappearing from the architectural landscape where homes rivaling Italian palaces or resembling the modern Spanish edifices of California and Florida are taking its place.

Two districts of Havana, each in turn socially prominent in its day, still present perfect examples of this typical house. The long ridge on whose summit sits the National University divides the Vedado district on the coast from the Cerro district inland. Cerro, which was fashionable in the years preceding and immediately following the Spanish-American War, has long rows of such houses on every street; Vedado has fewer but equally fine examples.

The Cuban house like most Spanish houses was Roman in origin, in that it is built around a patio. Also, Moorish influences which further fashioned it are clearly defined. Quadrangular in form with the patio in the center and a high wall completing the square on the fourth side, the house has been developed to furnish the maximum shade and coolness for its inhabitants.

In the Vedado where land was scarcer, the most imposing houses were built on corners, the long portico as high as the house itself running along both exposed sides of the house. On blocks where similar houses of this type have been built each fitting snug against the other, an unbroken line of porches is presented, and if wrought-iron, divisional railings could be taken down, it would be possible for one to walk under cover from one end of the block to the other. This uninterrupted portico allows the breeze to blow from one end to the other, and so precious is this breeze that it is against the law to put up any obstruction which might hinder the circulation of air. On glorious tropical nights porches are crowded, and under brilliant illumination the cohorts of the rocking-chair brigade hold sway, chatting among themselves or greeting passing acquaintances across the tiny gardens in front of each house.

Parked in the Front Hall

Entering the house through wicket doors cut in great portals which can be swung wide on occasions, one steps into a hall that cuts through the house to the patio, a doorway at the farther end framing greens and a sparkling fountain. The height of the ceilings, so strange to most of us for a private dwelling, is impressive; in fact, the ceiling is at first dim and distant because the only light furnished is the intense sunlight beyond the doors at either end. Since the advent of the automobile, householders, who are of course without the necessary space to build garages, have cut grooves in the sills of the great doorways, opened the portals, and stabled their gasoline mounts in these hallways. The usual hallway can accommodate two cars.

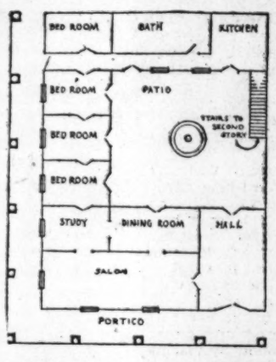
Leading off from the hallway on the left is a salon of noble proportions. This great room, save for the space occupied by the hallway, extends the full width of the house. Its windows, really French windows, reach up from the floor to a height of 12 feet. The ceiling of the salon, unlike those of other rooms with exposed beams, has a plaster covering whose edges have pressed rococo decorations. From this sala you pass through either of two doors, the one on the right leading to a room frequently used as a dining room, the other opening into a study. Both doors are 15-foot openings extending to the ceiling. Beyond the study is a series of three or four bedrooms with doors that open into the patio and great windows that look out on the portico. To the rear of the house are first the bath and then the kitchen, both having great doors which swing wide into the patio, providing the only entrance and source of light. Usually a small roof built over the doors opening into the various rooms enables people to walk dry on rainy days from one portion of the house to another. But when tricky gusts of wind drive tropical torrents in all directions in the patio, the cook is hard put to bring the soup undiluted to the dining room. It is impossible to use the portico as a hallway, for the great French windows are always covered by wrought-iron grill work which is often of exquisite beauty.

Stone and Brick

The very thick walls of the house are of stone and brick construction covered with plaster and tinted inside and out with a water paint that ought to be renewed every two years or so. The prevailing colors outside which are specified by law in Havana are light gray or warm cream ocher. Inside, the palette runs riot. The particular house I am thinking of in its original state of coloring was too gay for its American occupants. Before this invasion, there were a cream salon and hallway, a bright green dining room and study, pink, violet and green bedrooms, a cobalt blue bath and a kitchen whose hue was doubtful. All doors opening into the patio have transoms of bright glass which fantastically color the tile floors when the sun shines upon them.

Every room has a tile floor. Many of the great salons have tiles of rich coloring and intricate geometric design of Moorish origin. Time has mellowed the original harsh hues of these tiles.

With doors opened into the patio and window opened upon the portico, the breeze that is always blowing along the Gulf of Mexico sweeps unceasingly on warm days through the entire house. Except at high noon, some portion of the patio is always in shade cast by the house,



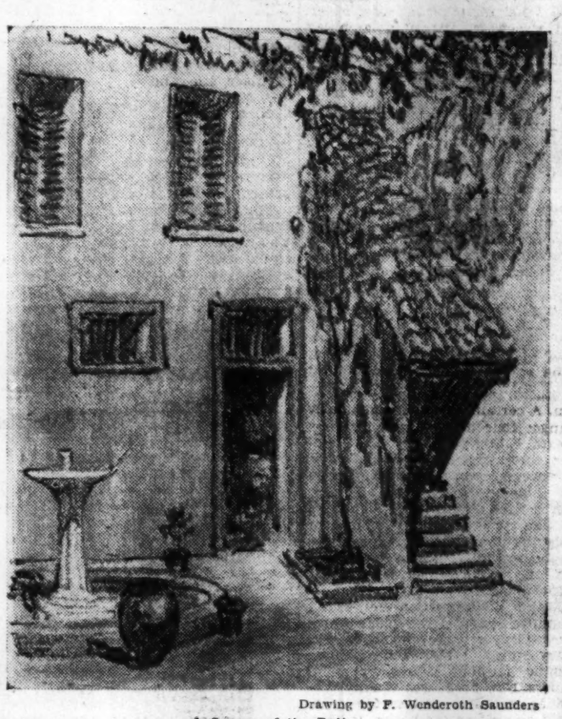
and frequently vines trained up the wall on the fourth side and from there to wires stretched across the patio cast leafy patterns of light and shade on the cement or grass floor below.

Usually over the bath and kitchen, servants' quarters have been constructed. Access to these rooms is by a tile-roofed stairway overrun with vines. A door from these second-story rooms leads out upon the flat roofs of the house.

This type of house is clearly a Spanish colonial hot-weather dwelling, but comfortable as this house is on warm days, it is most unpleasant on the few chilly days about Christmas time. The wind whistles through the cracks of the doors and windows, and the family, looking like so many chickens with feathers fluffed out for protection against the cold, huddles round the puny fire glowing in a tiny brazier. But chilly days are rare, and one generally sits with infinite comfort in the patio watching bright clouds fly past overhead or catching an unforgettable vista through some doorway of the blue Gulf of Mexico beyond the house.

From a drawing by F. Wenderoth Saunders

This House, in Havana, Seen Here From the Street, Was Chosen by Mr. Saunders as Having Many Features of the Typical Cuban Style of Dwelling. The More Modern Houses Are Likely to Follow the So-Called Spanish Style as It Has Been Developed in California and Florida.



Drawing by F. Wenderoth Saunders

A Corner of the Patio.

The Two-Pipe Steam System

IV—Fundamentals of Home Heating

Today, whether or not we are going to build or remodel a house, we may find it interesting and efficient to review the fundamentals of heating, so that we may understand our own present systems better, or the more intelligently choose a system for the house we intend to build. This series of six articles is taking up points the householder may like to have on his mental bookshelf of practical information. The writer of these articles is a heating engineer, who has had experience with firms specializing in heating and ventilating.

By WALLACE F. RAINGER
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AFTER the one-pipe system, the next step in the development of steam heating was the closed two-pipe gravity system. In general it differs from the one-pipe system only by the fact that there are two pipes connecting to each radiator—one pipe valved to admit steam to the radiator and one pipe valved to remove the water of condensation from the radiator—and the advantages accruing from that fact.

These advantages are, firstly, a reduction in the possibilities of noise and water-hammer by eliminating the flow of water and steam in opposite directions in the same radiator branch; and secondly, a more rapid heating up due to a complete circulation of the steam through the piping, instead of the partial complete circulation of the one-pipe system.

This disadvantage exists, however: steam is present in all parts of the return piping above the waterline of the boiler. This means that fuel is being burned and steam generated and part of this steam is being condensed in piping and heat given off therefrom where that heat is not needed. Thus a certain fuel loss exists in this type of system.

Installation of a closed two-pipe gravity system costs from 25 to 35 per cent more than a one-pipe system for the same building. It burns as much or slightly more fuel, and serves no useful purpose that cannot be gained by the use of a properly designed one-pipe system. In fact, today, we use the two-pipe gravity system very little. Instead, where a two-pipe steam system is used, the vapor or vacuum systems are far more satisfactory in use and cost very little more.

The fundamental difference between the vapor and vacuum systems as compared with the two-pipe gravity system is in the method of handling the condensed steam from the radiators. In the closed system the boiler pressure is carried through the radiators into the return piping and the water is practically shoved back to the boiler. In the vapor and vacuum systems the boiler pressure never extends beyond the return end of the radiator, never into the return piping. The air and water are removed from the radiator through the same pipe and travel in the same pipe back to one central point where they are separated and the water returned to the boiler and the air expelled into the room.

The device employed to prevent the flow of steam into the return piping, but permit the passing of water and air, is a special valve known as a "thermostatic trap," which is attached to the return end of each radiator. Basically there is a metal bellows, hollow inside (or a similar hollow metal chamber), in which is sealed a liquid so sensitive to changes in temperature that it readily changes in volume with slight changes in temperature. One end of the bellows is fixed in an immovable position; the other is fastened to a pointed end just over a seat. When the radiator is cold the bellows is contracted and the point is held off of the seat. When steam is turned into the radiator, and that steam condenses, it runs out through the seat; also air can pass through. But when all the air is driven out of the radiator and steam comes into the valve, the change in temperature causes the liquid to change in volume and the bellows to expand and the pointed end shuts the opening, thus preventing steam from passing beyond. A small amount of water will then collect in the bottom of the radiator and, cooling slightly, flow into the valve, causing a drop in temperature, a contracting of the bellows, and an opening of the seat. The steam pressure then pushes the water out of the radiator into the return piping. As all of the water has been expelled and steam reaches the bellows, the valve closes. This cycle repeats again and again.

Air is heavier than steam. If, therefore, air comes into the radiator, it drops to the bottom and passes out when the trap opens to permit the passage of water. The steam alone cannot escape. Normally, due to the holding of a small amount of water in the bottom of the radiator while the trap adjusts itself to the lower temperature, the steam is admitted at the top of the radiator. As nothing but steam is required to pass through the inlet valve, certain types of valves have been developed which by partial opening offer enough resistance to the flow of steam that the amount entering the radiator can be controlled. In mild weather the inlet valve may be partially opened and a corresponding amount of steam allowed to enter the radiator. This will not be sufficient to fill the whole radiator, and consequently only a portion of the radiator will become hot. This is called "modulation," and the particular type of radiator inlet valve a "modulating valve." By this means a great deal of overheating can be avoided at times when full heat is not needed. (It must be remembered that every heating system must be designed to give adequate heat in severe weather.) Only a very slight pressure is required at the boiler at such times, hence the name "vapor heating system.

Vent and Return Trap

Apart from the radiator trap the most essential device needed with a vapor system is a vent and return trap apparatus in the boiler room. The former—the vent trap—is a fairly large chamber installed on the end of the dry return main in the boiler room. The water in the return main naturally flowing along the bottom of the pipe drops down through this chamber. The air naturally occupying the upper portion of the return pipe seeks the top of this chamber where it is passed out into the boiler room air. In case the entire return pipe is full of water a float rises and closes the opening through which the air escapes, thus preventing loss of water.

In all types of steam heating systems, as pressure is generated in the boiler and water must flow back into the boiler by gravity, it follows that for each pound pressure generated in the boiler and held on the system, there must be gravity effect enough to overcome this in order that the water may flow back. Between the boiler and the end of the piping system a certain amount of the pressure is given up in overcoming the friction of the flow of steam against the walls of the pipe; consequently there may be several ounces difference in pressure between the near end of the steam piping and the far end.

It has been determined that the water must lie about two feet higher in the return piping per pound pressure at the boiler in order for the water to flow back. In the one-pipe system and the closed two-pipe system, this can be more or less disregarded if the piping system is not too long, for the reason that pressure is present at all times in the return piping.

In a vapor system, however, there is no pressure in the returns since pressure does not pass beyond the radiator. Hence it is necessary to have what is known as a return trap in the boiler room. This is a bit larger than the vent trap and is set about a foot lower in the room. As the boiler pressure creeps up and the water level in the return piping rises, a float in the return trap opens an equalizing steam connection at the top of the trap and admits a small amount of steam to put the same pressure on top of the water as exists in the boiler.

Economical in Fuel

The vapor system can be recommended for all climates and for any normal height of building, and for any building not exceeding 150 feet in length (shorter if the boiler cannot be located somewhere near the center). Its auxiliaries differ from those of the one-pipe and closed two-pipe systems only in the matter of the steam gauge. A compound steam gauge should be used on a vapor system; this reads in ounces of pressure up to five pounds and in steps of one pound above that. The compound gauge also reads negative pressure (or vacuum). This is important, as a vapor system (when the fire is banked for the night) will often continue to circulate for a while on a negative pressure formed by the complete elimination of air from the system coupled with the condensing steam. A vapor system is well suited, when equipped with modulating valves on the radiators, for economical operation in mild weather. In fact for the home it is the most economical in fuel of all types of steam heating. It is well adapted to the use of brass or extended fin radiators, inclosed radiators, for use with oil burners or any other type of fuel.

The vacuum steam heating system is similar in all respects to a vapor system except one—a vacuum pump is installed in place of the vent trap and return trap combination. This pump by automatically maintaining a suction on the return piping, accelerates the return of water and air to a receiver mounted on the pump. The air is automatically freed and the water is automatically pumped back to the boiler. This type of system makes possible a much lower boiler room than a vapor system and also permits heating basement rooms with radiators on the floor (instead of on the ceiling or high on the walls as in the case of all other steam heating systems).

This and foregoing articles of this series have described present-day types of heating systems and something of the thought lying behind them. However, with the multiplicity of new auxiliary devices for use with heating systems now made, a few words must be said about them. These I shall take up in the last two articles of the series.

MY HOBBY

London

Dear Fellow Gardeners bereft of your country gardens and obliged to live in towns:

Have you tried the hobby of gardening in miniature on your balconies, or even window sills? An old trough or sink of porous stone forms the basis and the boundary of your garden No longer needed for its original purpose, one may be found in a stable, on a farm, or in any builder's yard. Well drained and filled with good, gritty soil, plants enjoy the proximity of the weathered stone, while no altitude will be too high for your rock garden and many lovely alpines will flourish in the light and air far above street level.

Saxifragas, sedums, dianthus, campanulas, dwarf bulbs of crocus and narcissus, Mentha requiemi and Arenaria balearica are names which first suggest themselves; while the dwarf juniper, Hibernica compressa, would be invaluable in planning a miniature landscape.

One charm about the sink or trough is that, unlike the average window-box, it remains a garden all the year round: and another that, like the best of hobbies, it claims so much attention: "Allons cultiver notre jardin." (Mrs.) E. M. G.-B.

* * *

Toronto, Can.

Dear Friends:

One of my garden hobbies is growing grape vines. These may be planted along fences or against the south side of a house—places that might otherwise be wasted. Grapes can be struck from cuttings in the autumn, by burying one bud below the surface and leaving one above in fairly light soil, or better, a long runner may be buried, leaving a bud above the ground every few feet. Next fall this runner may be detached from the main vine and cut up, making several new vines.

Almost any good rich soil will grow grapes, but I find mine are better if bones or meat are buried near by. Grapes must be well cut back each fall, leaving only [illegible] buds at the base of each runner, as the fruit is borne on new wood.

During the summer after the small fruit is formed, all new shoots should be pinched off about every two weeks. Vines may be trained with, say, two main runners allowed to grow about 15 feet long. North of the Great Lakes these should be laid down after pruning and covered with leaves for the winter.

The Monitor some time ago published a picture of strawberries growing from holes in the sides of a barrel. So when a hole was excavated for a water lily pond, the earth from this place was used to fill the barrel, and in this strawberries were planted. Later a lily was secured from an advertisement in the Monitor, together with a water hyacinth. These multiplied and were the only water hyacinths in bloom at the Toronto Exhibition in 1931.

(Mr.) R. B. E.

* * *

Piedmont, Calif.

Dear Friends:

The interesting and helpful letters about garden hobbies, now being published in The Christian Science Monitor, have aroused me to a desire to share with others my hobby of hobbies.

When we purchased our home we were told that we would find many pleasant surprises in the garden. One of the first of these surprises was freesias everywhere: thousands of them in all colors, and this my wife's favorite flower. In fact it has always been her garden hobby to some day have a garden filled with freesias.

The second surprise was lily-of-the-valley in blossom on Easter morn, and for about two months thereafter we had the most beautiful blossoms and finest outdoor grown ones I have ever seen. These wonderful little flowers became my garden hobby and each year since then I have cared for and transplanted from this one bed of lilies until now I have six beds of them in various parts of the garden. As my hobby for these lilies became known to others, a market was created and the demand has so increased that every dozen grown has been sold privately at a figure of $1.50 and $2 a dozen. The stems average from 12 to 20 blossoms each, which is quite unusual here for outdoor grown ones. So far as I know, such lilies are not grown very successfully where we have such warm, dry summers, and are unobtainable at any price hereabouts. Thus my hobby has given joy to others as it has to myself. My wife and I not only enjoy their unfoldment and growth in the garden, but have for the house the seconds or stems which have fewer than 12 blossoms to a stem.

Another surprise was a large daphne bush which has been my second best hobby. This daphne bush is the largest I have seen, measuring over 26 feet in circumference and over five feet in height. It is the pink blossom variety and gives forth hundreds of perfect blossoms. This year the bush is already showing pink and will blossom in time for Christmas, and bear for the next three months. There is also a market for perfect sprays of this daphne, so this hobby has sort of become a partner to hobby No. 1—the lilies. As hundreds of the blossoms are not suitable to market I cut these, without cutting into next year's growth, and share them with our friends. Thus these two profitable hobbies of mine are reaching out beyond my garden to bless many others as well as myself.

There have been other surprises in our garden too numerous to mention here, but I treasure most of all the lilies-of-the-valley with their fragrance and purity. If some of my California friends have been unsuccessful in growing these lilies, it might be helpful to know that they need to be well watered through the dry summer until the first rain. They also like a cold, north exposure with not too much sun, and it is best not to dig around or disturb them too much. I have one bed of them which gets no direct rays of the sun at all, and these lilies just reach up for the sun until they become the tallest and finest stems, having the most blossoms. I have also learned to not cut the leaves too heavily nor too close to the ground, which is apt to set the lilies back for next year. I prefer the outdoor grown ones because the leaf is much greener, the blossoms more fragrant, and they last much longer after being cut. I hope that my success with this garden hobby will encourage others in California and elsewhere to go and do likewise.

(Mr.) H. E. H.

Quiet Corner of a Garden in Hobart, Tasmania.

A Spot That Children Love

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Hobart, Tasmania

NEAR where the branches of a gnarled old fir tree cast patches of light and shade on the lawns beneath is the most delightful spot in a beautiful Australian garden. It is a pool where live the goldfish, and where waterlilies float daintily on the surface of the clear, still water—a pool bordered with crazy flagging, where pert little pansies and violas mingle with the lobelias, gentians, and the delicate, old-fashioned Highland bluebell, and between the flags pads of soft moss form a carpet of restful green.

The pool is built round a quaint old tree of the cratagus family, which in springtime is covered with a wealth of starry white blossoms, and in winter with bright-hued berries which provide many a feast for the birds which make their home in this quiet sanctuary.

The ground underneath the tree is thickly carpeted with small ferns of every variety, and many beautiful rock plants; at the edge of the pool another border of crazy paving is laid, the pockets between the stones, full of multicolored flowers of every description, forming a bright contrast of color against the soft green of the fernery.

Surrounding the whole there are flower beds filled with roses, campanula, veronica, forget-me-nots, alpine pinks, aubretia, heuchera, antirrhinums, and thalictrum, making a beautiful setting for the gem within.

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INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES

"El Paseo de Los Angeles"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

LOOKING from the Plaza down Olvera Street, it is evident that the gala days of Los Angeles' 150th anniversary have begun. Crowds move with chatter and laughter in holiday fashion from one to another of the gayly covered booths which outline the short avenue. The odors of enchiladas and tortilla, of flowers and fruits, are vaguely in the air. Tiny bootblacks dart in and out of the crowds, inviting patronage and rewarding it by a gleaming smile and "Gracias." "La Paloma" is heard from groups of musicians in bright native costume. A flag is flying aloft. All is festive and enlivening.

But back of the transient booths are substantial buildings of stucco, stone and brick. Architecturally these resemble each other and though to some extent of fresh material, their style and decoration are of a century or more ago.

Restoration and Preservation Work

There is charm to Olvera Street and the seeming mystery of its age-old architecture. Its present state of being is neither an illusion nor an accident. Rather it is through the activities of a Los Angeles woman, Mrs. Christine Sterling, that the place has been recovered from what, in 1927, it had become—a deserted alley, its old homes condemned if not already in ruins, its traditions and former prestige apparently forgotten.

Through her vision and winning enthusiasm business men of means, history lovers of all classes, artists and architects, rallied to the project — that of restoring the early Spanish street. Ancient files were consulted, antiquated maps and prints resurrected, old settlers interviewed as to family history, antiques culled from many fine collections.

The Accomplished Project

In 1930 on Easter Sunday, Olvera Street was formally opened to the public for the first time as "El Paseo de Los Angeles." It was then that many became acquainted for the first time with the history of the street, learning that in the sand and cactus near that very spot, even before the official founding in 1781, a group of Spaniards, soldiers and Indians had set up a standard and christened their settlement, "El Pueblo de Nuestra Señora la Reina de Los Angeles."

The pueblo had developed to such an extent by 1822 that on Olvera Street, then called Vine, there was built a home which had 18 large rooms, a religious chapel, furniture, draperies and doors that, it is said, had been brought, at great expense and effort from Europe. This house through the years has had a dramatic record. The scenes enacted there—weddings, feasts, political intrigue, miniature revolutions—climaxed, historically speaking, in 1846. Then it became for a short time, the headquarters in California of the United States Army as it took possession of the State. The Avila Adobe, as this house is now known, restored to a great deal of its original dignity and beauty, is perhaps the most important sight in Olvera Street today.

Additional Rehabilitations

Other houses of note there are the Sepulveda and Pelanconi, the latter being the first brick house in Los Angeles. These also have been rehabilitated and in their spacious rooms and galleries are shops of genuine handicraft of the California Indians—pottery, basketry, weaving, jewelry, miniature sculpture. In the Casa Sepulveda collections of fine paintings are kept on view. On the patio between these two old homes, artists and interior decorators have attractive studio shops. "Teatro Torito," a puppet theater widely known, has quarters on the street. Popular Mexican and Italian restaurants, their terraces brilliantly lighted at night, supply food and entertainment to the visitor.

Two objects, though at opposite ends of the street, are really related in their peculiar and emphatic appeal. One is an old stone watering trough, carved by the Indians when the California Missions were being established. It serves not only to close that end of Olvera street to traffic, but to remind one of the unmistakable part those natives have played in California history.

The other object of special interest referred to is found at the head of Olvera Street where it opens off the Plaza. Facing the quaint avenue with its outdoor markets, its famous old homes, occupying the exact spot, we are told, that its original did many years ago, is a huge wooden crucifix in rich colors. Surprising as it may seem at first, its presence there does not appear strangely out of place. Certainly, no memorial to early Spanish life could be quite complete without this symbol of their faith and conquest.

To the Mexican quarter the restoration of Olvera Street has been a piece of wonderful good fortune. Commercially and socially it has brought a new life to that community. And to Los Angeles as a whole, a rich legacy of historical association would eventually have been lost had it not been for the renaissance of this bit of "El Pueblo de Nuestra Señora la Reina de Los Angeles."

An Attractive Bypath

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

ONE sometimes hears the complaint that antique English furniture has now been searched for so thoroughly that it is becoming increasingly difficult, if not actually impossible, for anyone with moderate means to acquire genuine pieces. The truth is, however, that there are still several bypaths of collecting that may be explored with advantage.

Local and country-made types of English furniture represents one of these bypaths, and anyone who cares to go in for this kind of antique may still set forth hopefully on his quest. Yorkshire and Derbyshire, for example, produced a distinctive type of oak chair during the late seventeenth century which is still possible to acquire at reasonable cost. They are excellent for furnishing the entrance hall. There is also furniture peculiar to Wales, to Ireland, to the Isle of Man, and to Scotland. Several of the English counties in addition to those just mentioned produce their own distinctive types.

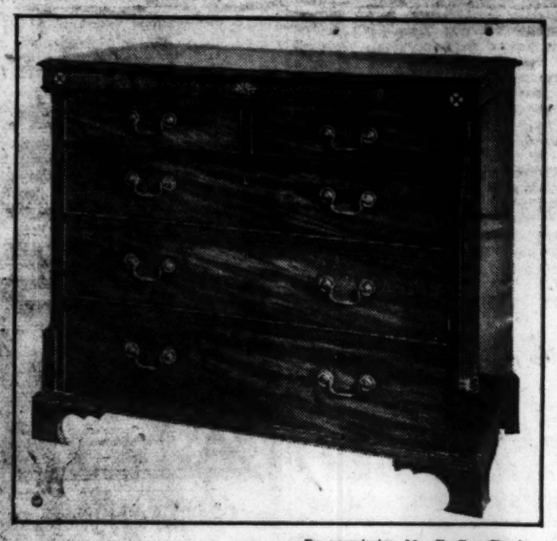
We are indebted to Mr. E. Guy Dawber for permission to reproduce the photographs which appear with this article, and which show country-wide antiques from his collection. The Derbyshire chair is simpler and yet more elegant than some examples of the style. The back is characterized by an arcade supported on turned balusters and is decorated with knobbed finials and pendants. Very early examples have finials but no pendants. By about 1660 the arcaded back gave place to hooped and scalloped rails with knobbed pendants, but without the finials. Later still, the oak chair of Yorkshire and Derbyshire approximates in appearance to the walnut chair of the Charles II period.

The fine mahogany chest dating from the later eighteenth century is believed to be of Yorkshire origin, its date betrayed by the inlaid medallion in the frieze. The use of quarter columns occurred on earlier eighteenth century cabinetwork, and the feet are of a type which first made its appearance in the seventeenth century.

In the finest country-made furniture one frequently finds a similar medley of styles. In the country fashions changed very slowly, old customs died hard. As innovations were only appreciated little by little, it would be long before the older modes were discarded. This makes country furniture all the more interesting and at the same time difficult to fix its date.

The old oak court cupboard is from Ireland. It shows the simplicity of construction and decoration which characterizes almost all antique furniture of Irish origin. This cupboard is preserved in the Belfast museum, and in this instance there would seem to be little doubt about the date of origin, for there is a carved inscription on the frieze which reads, "John Closh, P. C. 1686."

An English local type of chair from Derbyshire, made in the late 1600s



By permission Mr. E. Guy Dawber

This late eighteenth-century chest of drawers is classed as a country type, probably from Yorkshire

The Arden Studios, decorators

In a Sutton Place apartment, New York City, this small bedroom seems spacious, due to the low lines of the bed and the skeleton writing desk. Greens were chosen for the bedspread, rug, and writing-desk frame; silver for the chair cover and the shelves; pomegranate red for the curtains

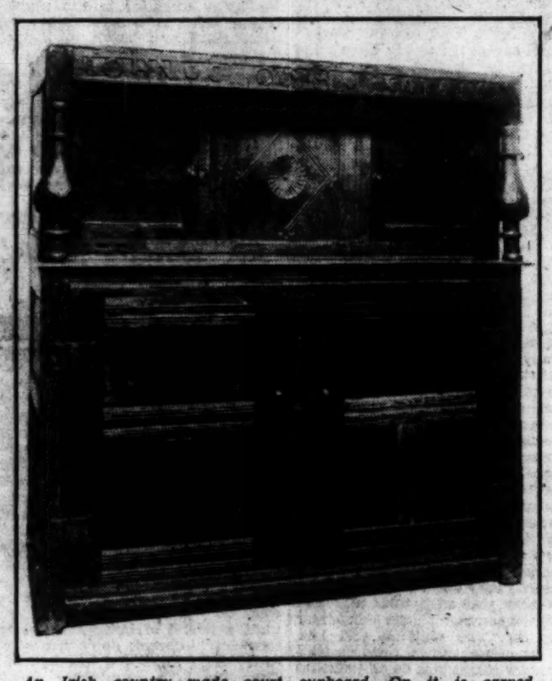
Home Space and Furniture Design

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

ONE of the basic essentials in present-day furniture design is honesty of structure, building the object so that it fulfills exactly a given purpose. The literal interpretation of this at first resulted in some very formidable looking metallic chairs and tables that did serve their purposes but were unpleasing to the eye. Today, however, metal is being combined with glass, wood, leather and other materials, all of which tend to modify the coldness of the plain metal.

The traditional cabinetmaker carved walnut or mahogany to show the beauty of the wood as well as his own skill. The tendency now is to abandon such carvings and elaborations and to allow the grain of a great variety of woods to provide the decorative quality. Thus nothing impedes the flat surface or the straightforward line. An important result of this practice is to give to rooms an appearance of much greater space. In addition to the use of many kinds of wood, they achieve striking effects by utilizing materials like shark skin and reptile leathers, lacquers and parchment. For extreme effects, cabinets and tables are made of highly polished wood inlaid with ivory, silver, shell or pewter, without in any way increasing the bulk of the object.



An Irish country-made court cupboard. On it is carved, JOHN CLOSH 1686

Much emphasis is now placed on low construction, the horizontal effect giving appearence of more area by keeping the top lines of all the furnishings within the lower half of the room. Low chairs and tables, sofas and beds, may give an impression of complete comfort without being bulky. Set off against walls painted in light tints or paneled in flat wood, the feeling of space is decidedly enhanced. Moreover, by placing light sources in the ceiling recessed behind frosted glass or in the moldings and cornices, the usual fixtures are excluded, tending to leave larger unbroken spaces.

One of the most efficient ways of saving space is the construction of furniture right into the walls of the room. A certain designer ingeniously arranges four drawers side by side, beneath a broad window in a bedroom, thus doing away with a chest of drawers; another builds a dressing table around the radiator. Shelves and small cabinets built into the wall provide extra surface for displaying china, small sculptures or rare books. In a narrow hallway a shelf on brackets may serve for a console table.

Another outgrowth of the need to economize space is the piece which serves two or more purposes. The library-dining table is a common example, familiar to all apartment dwellers. New bookcases usually provide a desk and shelves for ornaments as well as for books. In Germany they have developed combination furniture very carefully and have achieved some highly efficient results in their cabinets. One such, taking up the good part of a wall, combines a bookcase with serving table, desk and cupboard, all in one. When not in use it appears very compact with a perfectly flat surface, its only ornament being the beauty of its wood. A standard lamp with a table sharing its base is another good combination. At the recent Industrial Arts Show there was a radio built so as to serve as a low table placed alongside a reading chair.

Some of the old usages return when found to fit in with the modern scheme. Thus we find the frequent use of large mirrors, especially circular ones, either unframed or set off by a slender band of metal. Though not actually increasing the space they do succeed in giving the illusion of it to any interior.

C. A. H.

A Bold Scheme of Color

WOULD you like a different and welcome scheme for your home? If you would, you may be interested in one I saw the other day.

The owner had remodeled an old house, using imported paper on all the walls except in kitchen and bath. Dining room, living room and hall, all had creamy tan backgrounds. This was mottled with deeper tan in the dining room, where bright-colored linen drapes were hung.

In the living room there was a modern design in soft rust and grayed-blue, which kept its place on the wall with just enough variation to produce a homelike atmosphere. Several tones of soft rust and blue were echoed in the hall paper, designed in a different pattern.

The owner used Oriental rugs, so had definite reds and blues with which to key her color. These rugs were properly thrown into the background by placing them on a dark floor.

What color do you think was selected for the dining room, living room and hall woodwork? . . . Rust color. Don't gasp, please, for it was charming. It picked up that touch of itself in the paper, harmonizing with the rugs.

A very deep blue was used for the fireplace tile and this same color was painted on the back of the open bookcases and inside the coat closet off the hall. Brocade in a lighter tone of blue formed the living room drapes. Upholstered furniture and minor notes again repeated the rust and deep blue.

This seemed to me to be a refreshingly different color scheme. You need not hesitate to try one as different, if you plan as carefully as this was planned. D. M. R.

Instead of Fresh Flowers

WHEN the garden's through blooming, what will the house do for that special kind of cheer that bright bouquets bestow? Do without flowers altogether through the long gray winter? That is hardly necessary, in this day of art in artificial flowers.

Having been forethoughtful, perhaps you now have in your house swags of bittersweet, straw flowers and Japanese lanterns hanging from banks with their heads down, being conditioned for vases. These are not artificial flowers, you say. Indeed, they are not, but the realest kind of real flowers, prolonging their lives for indoor decoration. It is to be hoped that your summer garden included them, so that you have some of each for ornamenting mantels and small tables throughout the winter season. For in their tawny hues, they are most convincing decorations for winter indoor use.

Placing these three graceful varieties in pewter, copper, brass or lustrous pottery containers—makes pictures that rival your loveliest summer bouquets.

Leaves, too, are charming for indoors, branched gracefully from bowls and from vases big enough to stand on the floor. What cannot be procured from one's own grounds, florists can supply. In addition to varieties of leaves that are well known, florists often have in stock at this time of the year, imitative or dried varieties of tropical palms that are exceedingly decorative when used artistically.

Cacti and many other kinds of plants including sansecieria thrive beautifully indoors. Vines that grow in water should not be overlooked; particularly the philodendron with its wholesome-looking green leaves, hanging glass bowls. There is a certain winsome quality about wandering jew, too, and this energetic climber certainly survives with the least possible pampering!

The fact that they are actually alive, green and growing, does not lessen the importance of attractive containers for household plants. Every pot, bowl ad pitcher should have the same symmetry and beauty as the growing thing it shelters. Only by such careful consideration can the charm of summer bouquets be equaled, and that is the aim, of course.

A Kitchen Note

Do you know how practical and pleasing a rust-resisting, polished steel metal sink and drainboard can be? I saw one recently in an unusual kitchen. The walls and ceiling of this room were yellow, with black hardware, black forming the cupboard background for bright dishes.

Linoleum carried a rust color through from the other rooms, streaked with black and yellow, to echo the kitchen scheme. Aside from the striking character of the sink and drainboard the owner told me they were the most practical she had tried. D. M. R.

CHEERFUL HOMES

Lloyd's Wallpapers, with their harmonious colorings and designs, drawn by artists of rare ability, make the rooms of your home cheerful—livable. We will gladly show you examples of our beautiful wall coverings, and assist you in making selections for your own home. Never before has the cost of papering one's home been as reasonable as it is today. Ask for samples.

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Courtesy Delineator Institute of Interiors

Light Your Hall With a Whittall Rug

It never occurred to you perhaps that a rug could light a hall. So often, though, the hall seems to be the darkest room in the house when it can just as easily be cheerful and welcome. In this entrance way of fine panelling, decorators placed a Whittall lustre finished runner which brightens the room and enriches the walls.

More feet tramp on a hall rug than on any other in the house. To Whittall owners this causes no concern. Next to its beauty, wear is one quality you can be assured of in any Whittall rug. For fifty years the Whittall Associates have specialized on quality wilton fabrics. When they first produced a lustre finished rug, it was woven of materials carefully selected to keep the sheen imparted to it. Now you may confidently select a Whittall sheened rug in many fascinating patterns and colors with the knowledge that you have purchased the best of domestic manufacture.

Perhaps it will be an Anglo Aleppo, Anglo Assyrian, or Anglo Amerkan, according to the price you wish to pay.

In some rooms the decoration and trim demand the famous Anglo Persian or Palmer Wilton. People who appreciate the wearing beauty of fine rugs and prefer soft, shaded colors, invariably select one of these two fabrics because they know that Whittall quality does not change from the rigid established standards and that it has not been successfully duplicated by others.

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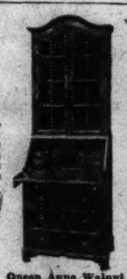

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THE BOSTON ANTIQUE SHOP offers at the following reduced prices—

Four beautiful cut crystal chandeliers, $200.00 to $300.00.

A handsome small size satinwood inlaid three drawer Hepplewhite secretary with old brasses—fine condition, $400.00.

A pair of Sheraton bow front carved side chairs—very fine ones. $175.00 for the pair.

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An extra fine inlaid Hepplewhite card table, $200.00.

A reeded post field bed, $250.00.

A Queen Anne walnut mirror, 4 feet high, $350.00.

Colonial mahogany desk with secretary top and fine set of old brasses—formerly owned by Lotta Crabtree, $750.00.

Several fine mahogany bureaus.

Several beautiful ship models in various sizes.

Walnut Chippendale bonnet top highboy; a very stately old piece, $850.00.

All the above are genuinely old and can be seen at our store—59 BEACON STREET, BOSTON.

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AU QUATRIEME

Distinguished French Glass for Christmas

Vases
Bathroom Bottles

Much too distinguished and delightful, one would say, to cost so little, this charming glass is a real TROUVAILLE.

The Baccarat bathroom sets are specially attractive. Fluted obliquely, rimmed with color—rose, green, French blue—or plain, if one prefers, they are simple, effective and distinctly smart. Glasses are $1.75. Bowls, $2.50 and $5. Bottles in 4 sizes, $2.50 to $5. Trays, $3.50.

Flower Beakers

The flower vases and beakers are very lovely indeed with their delicate engraved decorations like fragile frost work—playful chinoiseries, Louis XVI urns and garlands of mincing elegance, and graceful sprays of thistles, clovers and slender grasses. Others are without decoration. The shapes are admirable and adapted to all kinds of bouquets, and there are heights and sizes for everything. - - - - - - $3 to $30.

Plain glass desk trays also have the virtue of simple excellence and style. They are $1 to $2.

WANAMAKER'S—FOURTH FLOOR, SOUTH BUILDING

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EDUCATIONAL

A College Whose Doors Are Open to All

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

THE Collège de France is 400 years old this year. Eminent scholars from 39 different countries, including leading educators from Great Britain and the United States, gathered in Paris recently to celebrate the fourth centenary of this venerable institution, which occupies a distinctive place among the world's scholastic establishments.

The most striking thing about the Collège de France is the spirit of liberty which has always permeated its curriculum. Established in order that the "new learning" of the Renaissance might be disseminated free from the trammels of medieval scholasticism, it has ever since been a stronghold of academic and intellectual freedom.

Its organization is extremely informal. Professors receive such students as desire to study under them, and the doors are open to all, regardless of previous education and experience. There are no scholarships, no examinations, and no degrees. The college is a haven for educators who wish to teach without having their subjects and their hours dictated to them, and for students who wish, not so much to gain a certain number of academic "credits," as really to learn something.

Professors Independent

The present organization of the collège is founded on a decree of 1873, which is inspired by secular traditions and which grants total independence to the professors. The latter do not belong to the university, but depend directly upon the Ministry of Public Instruction. Permanent professorships do not exist at the collège, the reason being that it aspires to keep abreast of progress and invention. Obsolete methods of teaching are continually transformed or abolished, giving way to more up-to-date theories.

The credits allowed to the collège correspond to the total amount of salaries paid to a determined number of professors, now 42. These salaries, which amounted to 10,000 francs before the war ($2000 at that time), now stand at 72,000 francs a year ($2880). During the reign of Francis I, the lecturers were paid £450 (about $2000), which represented a fairly good salary at that time.

At the present time the collège possesses 46 chairs, 42 being supported by the state. They are divided into three groups: mathematics, physical and natural sciences; philosophical and sociological sciences, and philological and archæological sciences.

Lectures are highly specialized, and are meant for a well-educated clientele. They attract a small number of people. In winter the audience is largely composed of individuals who used to seek shelter and rest in the Louvre before a charge was made for admission to that museum. Some people may find the attention given to the teaching of exact, theoretical and experimental sciences at the college rather small. It must be recalled, however, that Egyptology, Assyriology, Celtic literature, et cetera, cannot be of great interest for other than adepts. One must bear in mind that the college's mission is to preserve a superior teaching for chosen intellectuals.

In order to prove how the college has succeeded in fulfilling its mission, the names of the most pre-eminent professors, intellectuals and natural scientists who taught there may be mentioned. Chemistry and natural history were taught by Cuvier, Vauquelin, Marcelin Berthelot and others; physics by Ampère, Regnault and Bertrand; history by Michelet; mathematics and astronomy by Gassendi, de Lalande and Delambre; Orientalism by Champollion, Maspero and others.

The foundation stone of the first building was laid in August, 1610, but work was soon abandoned, to be resumed in 1774 by Chalgrin, one of the first architects who started the Arc de Triomphe on the Place de l'Etoile. The buildings were transformed in 1800, and almost entirely pulled down in 1832. Lebas and Latarouilly then rebuilt the college on the same spot in the Latin Quarter.

Picturesque History

The history of this institution, since its foundation in 1530 by the Knight-King Francis I, is a complicated but picturesque one. Francis I, who succeeded to the throne of Louis XII, disliked the ecclesiastical hegemony imposed by the teachers of the Sorbonne and was aware that students were becoming eager to shake off this yoke. The Renaissance spirt at that time commenced to spread as a result of the invention of the printing press. This considerably increased the number of those willing to learn, and gave them a more liberal turn of mind.

From the first, Francis I intended to create a college exclusively reserved to literary studies. In 1530, the King established two independent chairs of Hebrew and Greek.

In 1534 he founded a chair of Latin eloquence, and the college was called the College of the Three Languages.

Henry II in turn proved an ardent supporter of the college. He appointed Pierre la Ramée, called Ramus, to teach philosophy. His teachings were founded on pure reason and no longer on authority and dogmas. He thus was a precursor of Descartes the philosopher. Charles X founded a chair of surgery, Henry III of Arabic, Henry IV of Botany, and Louis XIII the chairs of law and Syrian language. On Cardinal Richelieu's proposal the college was named Collège Royal de France. Richelieu transferred the chair of theology to the Sorbonne. The writer of fables, Jean-Louis Aubert, inaugurated the chair of French literature.

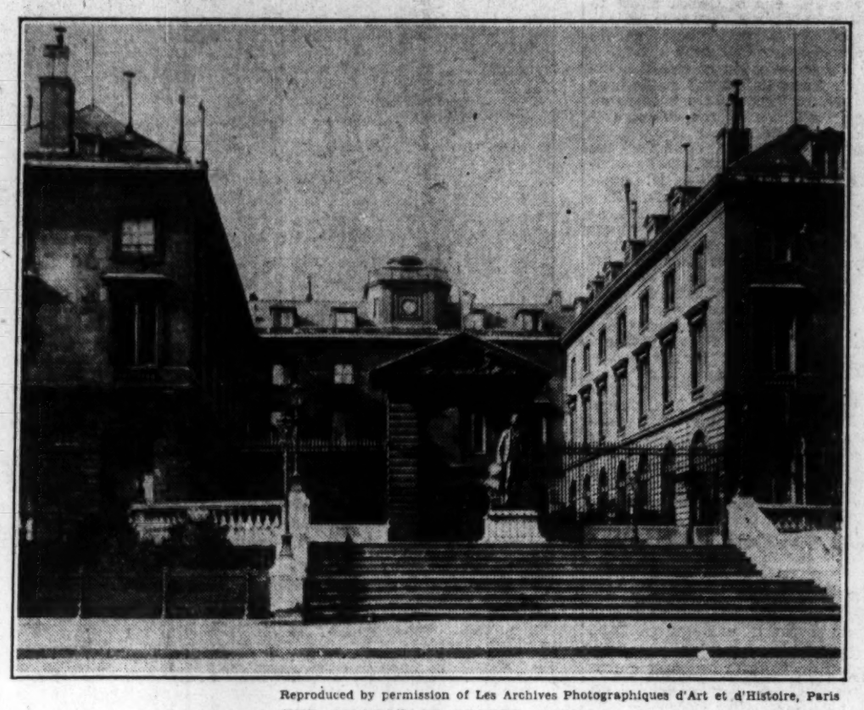
Upon the outbreak of the French Revolution the Collège Royal was one of the few institutions founded by royalty which was spared. France's new rulers protected it and changed its name to Collège National.

Although he was not favorable to encyclopedic culture, Napoleon I respected the college's organization and contributed to its development by adding a special school of geography and history to it. He founded the chair of Turkish language.

When the Bourbons regained the throne, and right up to the Second Empire, the prerogatives of the College were respected. Louis XVIII founded the chairs of Chinese and Sanskrit and in 1831 the chair of political economy was added to the others. At that time the college had 22 professors.

Restrictions were placed upon the college's activities during the reign of Napoleon III. The Emperor illegally revoked men like Tissot, author and member of the French Academy, Michelet, the famous historian, Quinet, the poet and philosopher, and Renan, the philologist and historian.

But academic freedom survived these trials, and the Collège de France is today one of the most liberal of educational institutions.



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THE COLLEGE OF FRANCE, PARIS

H. Armstrong Roberts

MOTHER'S PROXY

Developing a Wholesome Pride in Responsibility.

Sister may think that she is leaving school behind until next morning, as she leaves the school grounds. But if education consists of bringing out qualities which one already has, then the discovery of one's own dependability is character education. And Sister learns as she takes Brother safely home.

How Parents May Help the School

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PARENTS may show the children how to use reference books in the home and school. They may go with the children to the city library and help them get acquainted with the guides for readers, and related articles and books on any subject.

They may maintain an interested attitude in what the children are studying, whether it is an old familiar subject or something which seems strange or uninteresting. They may give a sympathetic response to any phase of the school activities.

They may stress the good points of every teacher, and encourage the children to bring home pleasant accounts of the happenings of the school day.

They may start a home fund to buy books which will aid in the school work. If they find that a child is especially interested in any one subject they may help him to collect material and books on that subject. They may find old school books to show the children and let them compare the older ways of teaching with the more interesting modern methods.

They may learn the school songs and "yells" at least enough to know what they are all about.

They may keep a box or a big envelope on file to hold clippings from newspapers and magazines which may be of interest to the children in relation to their daily lessons. They may keep a scrapbook of articles and pictures concerning people who are doing interesting and worth-while things in the world, as an aid to interest in current events.

They may notice particularly any news that concerns schools and education in general, so that they may keep informed of the trends of the day. They may collect information about schools in other countries.

They may be appreciative of the papers, drawings and other finished work brought home from school, so that the young folks will never say, "Oh, my father and mother don't care about these papers so I'll just throw them away."

They may read carefully any notices sent home from school concerning the classes, the school plans, various meetings, and any educational activities.

They may form the strong link between the home and the school that will make the training of each more effective and which will be of great value to the children in many ways.

Unforgettable Child

(An Anecdote)

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It was the story of Robinson Crusoe, so dear to every child's heart. Only the day before the story hour class had been introduced to the castaway, whom we had left on the desert island. Endeavoring to let the imagination of the children have full play before continuing the story of the book, I asked the small first-grade children what they thought Crusoe was looking for now that night was coming on and he was cold, tired and very sleepy.

Jimmy, raising his hand high, piped up with a bright voice, and eyes no less bright, "He is looking for his warm flannel nightgown."

As I patted the flaxen head, I answered, "Robinson may have taken time to look a bit for his gown before seeking a cozy tree in which to spend the night, undisturbed by visiting animals," and then added, "Your words are not in the story, Jimmy, but I like them. You may make more word pictures for me tomorrow."

"You bet your boots," answered original, Irish Jimmy. Jimmy was no "Yes'm" boy, bless him. I. C. D.

▽ ▽ The Parent ▽ ▽

Wauwatosa, Wis.

Friends:

The Parent Column has interested me keenly. I feel The Christian Science Monitor is a wonderful paper. Because of its nature I am writing this request.

I am a mother of five wonderful children. In order to keep my brood busy and clean minded I have organized what may be called a Family Story Club.

Each week the children decide on some subject on which we may build a story. They ask questions at school, search the public library and bring home all material available. At the end of the week I take all this material and write a story for them which is read in the "Big Story Chair."

We have lots of fun and it is surprising what really good stories we are able to formulate. So far our stories have dealt mainly with birds or animals.

I believe our best story was about the nightingale. We learned that birds, such as nightingales, that sing so long and sweetly have extra air sacks which keep the lungs ventilated and so the bird does not get out of breath. Our story got to be 1800 words in length.

For the winter months I plan to study children of other countries. And this is where I am hoping to have some assistance from the Monitor. I know the Monitor goes all over the world. I'll be so happy if some of the mothers of other countries would write me about some of the actual things their children are doing. We want to know how they go to school, how they sleep, table manners, and how they dress, of course; but we also want to know the funny incidents, or kind acts they do in their daily life. How they play with their pets and just little common things about their daily life. The children will love hearing these things because they will know someone is doing just that right now and all the time.

I'll be happy to answer your letters and tell you about us, too, if you want to hear from us. It will be so interesting to find out that children in Japan, Australia or Alaska are just as keen for the same things we are. (Mrs.) E. B.

Media, Penna.

To the Parent Column:

I belong to that increasing number who keenly appreciate the truthful news and invigorating ideas which flow to us daily from the Monitor. When my children were small and I was more or less "tied" at home, the Monitor gave me constant refreshment and that world-wide view which lifts us somewhat out of ourselves. I have just read over articles clipped from the Educational Page five or six years ago and find fresh incentive and inspiration in them. The Monitor holds for us an ideal which opens up ever widening vistas of loving and useful living.

My two boys some weeks ago decided to undertake a small business venture. I heard much talk of this project, but many days went by and the letter essential to the undertaking was not written. I became overanxious and began to inquire and then command that they "write that letter." I learned a lesson from the reply I received after one of these exhortations, "Don't you see, Mother, it was to be a joy to do this thing, but as soon as you make it a task it takes all the joy out of it." Whereupon I left them free to act themselves and the letter was very quickly written.

I have enjoyed the Parent Column and profited by it many times.

(Mrs.) G. C. H. S.

Playing Store

Kansas City, Mo.

Little David was fond of playing store. He gathered up all the empty cartons and boxes from the kitchen, bits of string and wrapping paper and stacked them neatly inside of fruit cases which formed the shelves. Butter cartons, salt and cereal boxes, empty spice containers and baking powder tins all were merchandise in his store and buttons were the various coins. As he played there was a continual interchange of conversation between him and the imaginary customers.

Mother would hear his little voice say "Ding ding" (a bell was supposed to ring as the customer entered)—"Good morning, Mrs. Jones, what do you want today? Oh, you want a pound of butter? We have some lovely cheese; don't you want to try it? I know you will like it." Then the little storekeeper would step out of his rôle for a moment and call to Mother, "How much will a pound of butter cost? And a package of cheese?" Then as Mother would tell him he would relay the correct amount to Mrs. Jones and count out the amount of money received. Sometimes the customer would have a complaint to make about an earlier purchase and this little boy learned in this way to answer with courtesy, explaining or making some adjustment.

This way of playing store continued for several years with various improvements. The little chap made money out of paper, marking the coins of different denominations, and later a cash register was installed. A box was used for this and a sliding drawer placed in it with several compartments. Whenever he was through playing, the merchandise was placed neatly in the cases and carefully put away until the next time.

"Only play"—do you say? Perhaps, but let us see what lessons were learned by this playing. The child learned to tell the different containers from each other and unconsciously was learning to spell a little; he learned simple addition, and how to count money in small amounts; he learned courtesy and a proper attitude toward customers, also proper behavior when he himself went to the grocery; indeed, there were many opportunities for a word of advice as to how a merchant would lose or hold his customers. These lessons learned have remained with this boy and have helped much in his contact with others, as he has worked some during vacations, for he is now a big boy in his "teens." He has acquired an ease of manner that is quite simple yet courteous and much of it may be traced to the little store owned and managed under mother's direction.

(Mrs.) A. K.

The Teaching of Number

III—Counting Takes On Importance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cheltenham, Eng.

THE little child is now practically through the preliminary stages of number and is ready for definite apparatus work in this subject. He can count his class, and divide a group into sides. He can cut an apple in half and measure a yard, a foot (with a deep notch in the stick), and sometimes so involved a length as an inch. He can fold paper into thirds, halves and quarters; can play all kinds of fascinating games at keeping shop; can give change from 6d. and add up two or three little items—orally, of course. He recognizes simple prices, and knows that "d" means pennies and "s" shillings. He can tell you a little about the clock dial, and when it strikes 10 he can say what hour went before and follows after. He has a practical knowledge of elementary quantities and contrasts. He knows what the number on his house signifies, and can tell you how many children are absent in a session by counting the empty hooks in the dressing room. This last was the actual plan adopted by a small girl of five. It was a very wet morning.

"Such a lot of children are away today," said the teacher. "Shall we find out how many?" She had intended leading the children to count the chairs left against the wall. The little ones chattered among themselves for a moment or two, a few names of absentees were mentioned, then, "I know," said Jane and betook herself to the dressing room.

By Reason and Necessity

In all the activities of this first stage the child has had good and sufficient reason, sometimes actual necessity, for all that he has acquired of the science of numbers. Now he is passing into the second stage, that of graded apparatus for the teaching of the manipulation of figures and values. He no longer has so definite a reason, or necessity, for his work, as he had aforetime, but in its place has come the pleasure of handling attractive aids which will help him to solve the delightful puzzles with which he is now confronted. When he kept the grocer's shop he could tell the customer who bought some sugar for 2d. and a cake for 3d. that she must give him 5d. "Now," says the teacher, "we'll keep a still better shop. When we buy the school biscuits from Mr. Smith he writes down in a book just how much money we spend. He does that with all his customers, and when the day is over he adds up all the amounts and writes down the total." And she prepares a slip of paper for the following "sum," 2d. plus 3d. equals 5d., and in its other form,

2d.+
3d.
—
5d.

We had not intended to teach subtraction until later on, but, as so often happens, a little group discovered it for itself. "Mr. Smith" had gone home at close of day to the bosom of his family, the proud possessor of 10d. We had always played out this climax to the shopping game, where "Mrs. Smith" exclaimed over the day's takings, and "Baby Smith" was given jam for tea on the strength of the good trade. On this occasion "Mr. Smith's" expansiveness led him to extract a coin from his bag.

"There's a penny for Baby," he said.

"Well," asked his teacher joining at this juncture, "how's trade?"

"Excellent," said "Mr. Smith" (the time-honored reply), "I had 10d. altogether, but I took a penny out for the baby, so now I have 9d. left."

"Ah," said the teacher, "we must make that come right in the book for today's business," and she scanned the ledger.

The plus and minus sign presented no difficulty, so this group worked from the beginning with both processes.

Puzzle Cards

At this stage, a wall key with objects and figures is necessary, and the child has much practice in matching counters and symbols. Sometimes he must place bricks or beads beside a figure, sometimes he must count large painted dots and find the requisite figure. Then, joy of joys, he has real puzzle cards.

4+5=□ and he must find the right symbol for the square: and later, 4+□=9.

Then, too, there are delightful games on the spur of the moment. "Think of a number," says his teacher, then, "give it to me in beads," and in breathless silence the child selects the number he had planned.

When the composition of numbers up to 10 has been proved and is familiar, the child loves to chant in chorus, "Nine and one to make ten," and so on. He is at a stage when memorization is easy, and he keenly enjoys every bit of repetition that comes his way. Counting in twos, odd numbers and even, forwards and backwards, he will do in season and out of season. Threading beads in twos on a wire, moving them on a ball frame, or placing two counters at a time on the ruled steps of a "ladder," and counting aloud as he goes, trains hand and eye and ear in just the way he loves. The smallest child has a sense of rhythm, and this is the basis of number. He will beat time to music, loud and soft beats; will bring his brick wall to an apex by putting one less brick in each row, and how he enjoys the rise and fall of his own voice as he builds up or breaks down his ladder.

He has shopping cards whereon are pictures of actual things, all priced. He may buy what he will, making his list as he goes, and taking the total from the box of coins at last. He learns to use more complicated coins, threepenny bits and shillings for instance, and to deal with the necessary change.

Simple problems, in addition and subtraction, with numbers under 10, are provided; and, oh brave new world, he learns "sharing" sums—between himself and his neighbor first, and then between two, and three, hypothetical children.

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"Jocund lytel Fowles"

(Birds in December)

DECEMBER, the icy one! Yet hope and promise attend her. All her blasts do but hasten the spring. She is indeed

"among mankind . . .
The trumpet of a prophecy! O Wind,
If Winter comes, can Spring be far behind?"

Darkness drops swiftly in this month and with it silence falls. The lapwings cease to wheel and cry, the heron dreams above his pool, the waterbirds slip through the dusk of the reed stems. Tracks of little feet in the snow and mud show where coot and duck and moor hen have run at the water's edge. But, for all its apparent stillness, the December night is fanned with wings and full of whispering voices. In the depths of the empty wood the brown owl "hall-oas . . . to the reverberate hills." The notes of the night feeders are distinct upon the cold clear air. Mallard quack softly, teal and snipe and woodcock make a low din from the hour when the widgeon whistles from the sunset until the gray geese melt into cover with the dawn.

And on some eve of stars, when Betelgeuse looks over the shoulder of Orion and the Pleiades are laid as a coronet about the brows of night, will come a clatter and cry from the barren water and great wings will be spread under the pale gold where the wild swans stream through the darkness, long necks slenderly stretched, thin voices crying, each wild head crowned with a crown of stars.

This is the hour of wings in stackyard and garden. Blue tits hang on the cokernuts tied up for them, brave robin besieges the windowsill, the thrush remembers his prayerful praise. Blackbirds in yellow hose, starlings in coat of bronze, run on the frozen lawn, and the chaffinch prints in the doorsill snow the mark of his patient feet. Fieldfares and a tribe of finches strip the berried bushes, planted long ago for these winterers who claim our care; and with them come the pretty wren —that feathered mouse—and the dauntless sparrows who will brave even the smokiest city to feel about their own friendly hearts the friendly hearts of men. Field birds, notably the lark and partridge, need our care. No one who has seen the latter walk her babies, looking as big as bumble bees, across the dusty lane on a summer's morning will forget them in the day of winter; and the larks, the "sightless song" of the June uplands, may be forgiven their depredation s on the winter wheat until some provision is made for their hour of need.

Gulls sweep inland from the open water, their wings snow white and silver under the gray skies; golden plovers are sweet and shrill over the marshy flats, their green-gold breast feathers, when they rest in the sun, pointing us on to the green-gold primrose of the sheltered lane. Where the winds rake the upland miles, curlews cry on a falling cadence; and with that lonely voice comes, late in the month, a tremulous wail from the angle of the stone wall, where the ewe huddles the first dear lambkin of the expectant flock.

On mild and windless days pewits circle above the high commons, skylarks climb the blue deeps of sky. The stripped tree, bereft of its green glooms and drawing about it an austere loveliness of design unknown in summer, gives vantage ground to the stormcock; and, as the month circles toward the new year, the morning blackbird whistles on a note piercingly sweet, the robin in his bare apple tree sings down the early noon. Perhaps they, too, are aware of the faint, almost imperceptible whisper along the hedgerows and among the tight-folded beechen buds. Perhaps they, too, have felt the troubled sweetness that even now stirs the empty branches of elm and ash; have seen, as we, the impalpable green shadow, already fallen mysteriously upon the unquickened boughs where nothing was. Winter in his wildest mood has fair spring by the hand.

Day is full of wings and the voice of birds, the low persistent conversational undertone of those who have sought us for shelter. May the days grow rarer when the feathered people sit mute and helpless—and rarer they will certainly be for every bird table, every hopper, every spread sill, in even the humblest garden. On the edge of dark a cloud of gnats will dance in the last sun gleam, the crying bat circle where the eve is warm. And on cold white nights Ptolemy's Lampadias, the Torch Bearer (Aldebaran, the Hound, we call it) robs the wind of its sting and the rain of its frenzy, so unwavering and so lovely is it. Polaris, the steadfast, points forever toward home, whether above our thatch or over the long barren aisles of the greenwood where already the forces of spring muster in soundless array. The fluttering of a stray moth, the drowsy chatter of a squirrel disturbed by the warm afternoon sun, are outposts of the time when day on day will bring in the harvest once more, and night on night hasten the hour of the nightingale.

Up and down the sandy bays rock pipits search the tide line against the wind, running between the cold seaweed. Wild geese fly honking overhead, gulls wheel and fall. With the last glimmer of sundown, widgeon fly in from sea, and pewits complain on a long echoing note. Out of the swift-gathering darkness, from the last remnants of the fading light, come the cries of wading birds on mud banks and estuary. By the stream side, as December gives place to January, a shadow of orange shifts among the osiers, brilliant toadstools spring up after rain; beneath the dripping bushes the hellebore looks out upon the storm. When calm has fallen, the wild periwinkle opens blue eyes to the wet breathing world; the kingfisher flies his chosen reach, a sapphire in the sun. From the last sentinel trees that look toward the snow line the bramble finches have come, and slip in chestnut and white and black among the russet glades of the beech wood or twitter softly from the evening branches.

Best of all, catkins are stirring in the pale gold noon, the scent of pollen drifts in fugitive eddies upon the wind; and in hedgerow and bough, sand bank and tussock, are secret sites already waiting for nests.

D. T.

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Self-Portrait by Rembrandt

IT IS not vanity, but rather its opposite, a freedom from self-consciousness, that makes a painter multiply indefinitely his self-portraits. He knows he has only one sitter who is available, day or night; who is incapable of feeling reluctant, weary, or constrained; who will be one with him in any kind of sportive experiment.

There is no painter who has left to the world so many portraits of himself as has Rembrandt. At least forty oil paintings, and about the same number of etchings, are to be found in galleries and private collections. Yet surely no painter was less vain than he. For the sake of study, he has shown himself at every kind of disadvantage—with tousled hair, or with "haggard eyes," feebly grinning, or fiercely frowning.

Of all the oil paintings, the one here shown is perhaps the most flattering, which is not surprising, for it was painted in the same year that he married his beloved Saskia. His brief eight years of happy married life gleam out brilliantly from a shadowy background, even as often in his pictures the light is concentrated on some central group or feature, and all else is half-light or shadow.

Glancing rapidly over his life history, we see the boy, the youngest of the miller's six children, living with his parents near the White Gate at Leyden, on the bank of the Rhine. School is distasteful to him, so at the age of twelve—in 1619—he is allowed to follow his leanings and to enter the studio of a painter in Leyden, where he works for three years. Then, after six months in the studio of Lastman in Amsterdam, he settles down to work in his father's house. His progress has been rapid from the start. In 1628 he takes his first pupil, Gerard Dou, and by 1630 he has had so many commissions for portraits from Amsterdam that he goes to live in that city. He never makes the customary pilgrimage to Italy, for his path is already clear. He has a new message for the world of art, and he knows it.

By 1632 his reputation as a painter is fully established. At about that time there appears over and over again in his studies, etchings and paintings, the attractive face of a young girl. This is Saskia van Uleuburgh, whom he is to marry later—in 1634. She is an orphan, of good family, and with a considerable fortune, but today she lives in history simply as the woman whom Rembrandt loved. For her sake he takes himself seriously in this portrait of 1634. There is dignity in his face and bearing; he appears almost handsome in his plumed hat and gleaming armor. His happiness has impressed him with a new sense of his own worth.

His output of work was enormous during his eight happy years with Saskia. Between two and three hundred etchings and paintings are known to belong to this period. Prosperity attended him. He was much respected in Amsterdam; moreover, he was wealthy. With the fruit of his work, added to his wife's fortune, he was able to indulge his taste for art treasures of every description. He filled his large house with valuable antique furniture, with drawings and paintings by Italian, Dutch, and German masters; with marble statues, rich brocades, Oriental embroideries and porcelain, and curious armor and weapons.

We would like to leave him here in the light, happy in his work, happy in his fame, happy in his home life with his wife and little son. But there follows the period of half-lights and shadows. We see him left alone with Titus, his ten-months'-old boy. We see other troubles crowding in upon him—a change in the fickle popular favor, to a preference for the Italian School; a gradual change in his circumstances, from wealth to straitened means, ending in a load of debts, and in the sale of his house and its treasures to meet them. His magnificent collection of art treasures, brought to the hammer, realized only five hundred florins!

Thus, at the age of fifty, and with a son of fifteen, the great painter finds himself left to begin the world again.

Through all his troubles, his courage and his devotion to work never fail him. His is always a life of labor, incessant, prolific, glorious in its results. Each new work adds a leaf to the laurel of his crown. The more difficulties he masters, the more he demands fresh difficulties on which to test his powers. There are still self-portraits, grave and gay, in these later years. And, last of all, there is the one that has been called "Rembrandt's Farewell." He stands before us, slightly bowed, with his maul-stick in his hand, laughing heartily. His face is scored across with wrinkles, but his valor and his gayety are still undiminished. In his hand he holds the secret—the symbol of his unremitting toil. To a pupil who asked persistent questions, he had once said: "Learn to do well what you already know, and you will find in time the unknown, things about which you now inquire." A good maxim for any life!

Between Midnight and Sunrise

Filmy clouds veil the half moon, giving that transparent grayness to the sky against which trees, houses, telegraph poles, and all the more solid objects, stand out in black silhouette; and yet no shadows lie across the ground. The chill wind of the day has given place to a warm breeze that makes the long night drive a pleasant thing to contemplate, with space to think and muse on other happy times.

With the Great North Road in front and the Great North Road behind, my thoughts go back to other nights spent in activity. Summer nights in Scotland, in an engineering shop, when a dozen of the best men worked on the extra Friday night shift to keep the output up to standard, and I, a new apprentice, anxious to learn, was allowed to work with them.

How well I remember it! The brightly lighted shop, the hum of the machinery, the tapping of the hammers and the grunting of the flies, and beyond the wide windows the inky blackness of the world outside. And then the break when I would climb to the flat roof for a breath of air and there, at two o'clock in the morning, would watch the glow of the coming sunrise, far away beyond the northern moors.

At least, I always thought it was the sunrise until, to celebrate some great event, we danced till four one morning on the roof and I found that the sunset and the sunrise were one—the golden glow behind the northern hills grew duller but never faded; it just grew brighter again until the sun shone out and we went home to bed. They were happy times!

What fun to be heading north now, straight up north, over the border into that magic land of wild mountains and wide moors, of rocky coasts and rushing cataracts, instead of south to dear civilized London with its tram lines and its lamp-posts, and the friendly policemen, always on duty, even at this hour of the night!

Then there was that night in Westmorland last June, when the gray sky called me from my bed at two o'clock in the morning and I slipped out of the house without even rousing the dogs. The sky above was clear with the dawn light, but the high hills hid the far horizon so that no color could as yet be seen. As I walked up the little rugged track, up through the last cluster of trees to the pathless, grass-covered side of the fell, an owl swooped noiselessly past my head and gave a long quivering too-whoo which was answered by another hunter close by, and way down in the valley below another one echoed the call.

Higher and higher I climbed, until I reached the rock-crowned summit. The dawn and the color had come! I had started in a colorless world, where the sky and the grass, the rocks and the trees, were only different tones of gray; but now blue and gold had tinged the sky and dull green and yellow the grass, and I lay down and waited for the sunrise to paint the distant peaks with pink. But the air was chilly and the sun so long in coming that I went on, down the other side of the fell, to where a little tarn gleamed golden in a hollow of the hill, into the cool waters of which I slipped for a swim. The meadow pipits had waked to the new day and from far down among the trees the cuckoos' call resounded, while a buzzard circling overhead gave his plaintive cry; and, looking up to find him, I saw that the fleecy clouds above had caught the first rays of the rising sun. The night was ended. I wandered down the hillside and home through the woods.

London at last! How short a drive it seems to have been. The dawn is just breaking, as I turn the key in the garage door and quietly creep to bed.

At the Hacienda

Know I not whom thou mayest be
Carved upon this olive-tree,—
"Manuela of La Torre."
For, around on broken walls
Summer sun and Spring rain falls,
And in vain the low wind calls
"Manuela of La Torre."

Of that song no words remain
But the musical refrain:
"Manuela of La Torre."
Yet at night, when winds are still,
Tinkles on the distant hill
A guitar, and words that thrill
Tell to me the old, old story,—
Old when first thy charms were sung,
Old when these old walls were young,
"Manuela of La Torre."

—From "Echoes of the Foot-Hills," by BRET HARTE

Torc Waterfall

(Killarney)

An emerald sheath
To a curved silver blade;
A crescent of diamond dust
Flashing down over shelves of onyx,
Chiseled and polished
By the water magician,
Who carves his hidden gems in darksome caverns
Behind the tossing curtain of the falls.

How can words picture
A wonder changing, ever changing!
Fountains that flow unceasing,
Waters wavering, plunging,
Down into the depths of golden pools,
Ever falling, never failing.
Veils of misty spray,
Froth of foaming cascades;
Leaping, flashing, flying
Like a team of snow-white horses;
Manes tossing upon the wind,
Tails streaming far behind,
Nostrils wide, hoofs fiercely fleet,
Plunging in wild undisciplined career
Down, down, afar, out into farthest space.

Unbridled force;
A torrent hurling itself no-whither!
Loveliness unapproachable.
White billows of snow whirling,
Turbulent, restless,
A film of foam and spray,
A tangle of delicate lace
In frothy folds one beyond another.

Oh, waters of Torc, irresistible, glorious!
Mighty; radiantly shining
As a rainbow flung into the beyond!

The mountains fold themselves in hoods of mist
And weep soft, silvery tears.
Still is the glen,
Where ferns sway in the wild breath
Of the thundering water horses;
And the slim, dappled stems
Of ash and birch, with tremulous leaves,
Lean over, gazing down with pensive eyes,
And arms flung wide aloft
Athwart the mighty torrent
Of leaping waters.

F. MILDRED RICKMAN.

La Guerre spirituelle

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

PARCE qu'ils suivent véritablement le Christ Jésus, les Scientistes Chrétiens se consacrent à la lutte spirituelle que le Conducteur poursuivait avec tant de constance pour éliminer de la conscience humaine toutes les formes de l'erreur. Ce n'est point là une guerre qui divise les hommes en deux camps opposés: c'est le combat du sens spirituel contre le sens matériel et contre ses prétendues manifestations.

A la page 29 de son œuvre principale, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, expose la nature mentale de cette guerre. Elle dit: "Il faut que les Chrétiens prennent les armes contre l'erreur en eux-mêmes et au dehors. Il faut qu'ils combattent le péché en eux-mêmes et dans les autres, et qu'ils continuent cette guerre jusqu'à ce qu'ils aient achevé leur course." Au cours de ces luttes, les victoires sont parfois rapides, comme c'est le cas lorsque la maladie ou le péché sont instantanément guéris; d'autres fois, la bataille peut être longue et la victoire semble être bien éloignée. Cependant, la victoire n'en est pas moins certaine si le bon combat est soutenu avec persévérance.

Depuis la plus haute antiquité jusqu'à nos jours, tous les documents historiques nous montrent la conscience humaine absorbée avant tout dans la pensée des conflits matériels—homme contre homme ou nation contre nation; et les annales des peuples ne sont souvent guère autre chose que le récit de ces luttes. Le genre humain a trouvé moyen de sortir des ténèbres et de l'esclavage pour parvenir à un état beaucoup plus éclairé et à un haut degré de liberté humaine; toutefois l'humanité, à ce qu'il parait, n'a pas encore appris que la liberté spirituelle ne peut s'acquérir au moyen d'armes matérielles. Malgré la liberté civile et religieuse dont elle jouit actuellement, la famille humaine est loin d'être libre, si l'on en juge par les dispositions belliqueuses qui se manifestent si fréquemment. En révélant la nature de Dieu qui est Amour, la Science Chrétienne indique clairement de quelle manière les hommes peuvent cesser de penser à la guerre matérielle contre leurs semblables, et suivre le Christ en luttant contre l'erreur au moyen d'armes spirituelles. Il n'y a pas d'autre chemin par lequel la race humaine puisse parvenir à une liberté réelle.

On a dit de la guerre mondiale que c'était "une guerre destinée à mettre fin aux guerres;" mais les dissensions humaines ne pourront jamais être abolies par des conflits. Chaque nation est un agrégat d'individus, et la ligne de conduite adoptée par un peuple reflète en grande partie la pensée collective de ceux qui le constituent. Tant que les individus s'attacheront à des pensées de haine, d'ambition, de convoitise, de vengeance et de volonté obstinée, la politique des nations manifestera le produit de ces pensées qui aboutissent finalement à la guerre. La guérison de ce faux mode de penser devrait être le but de nos efforts; et cette lutte mentale, poursuivie jusqu'à la victoire, est la seule guerre qui puisse mettre fin aux guerres. Dans la mesure où nous chassons de notre propre conscience les pensées belliqueuses, nous contribuons déjà quelque peu à la purification du penser universel, car toutes les vraies pensées auxquelles nous nous attachons et que nous nous approprions aident à la guérison des peuples. La Science Chrétienne a apporté au genre humain la compréhension correcte de Dieu; et qu'elle soit faible ou considérable, notre compréhension individuelle peut et doit être mise en œuvre pour dégager notre penser de toute emprise apparente de l'erreur; nous serons ainsi libérés de la domination que l'erreur prétendait ou semblait avoir sur nous.

Jésus disait: "L'homme aura pour ennemis ceux de sa propre maison." Notre vraie maison n'est-elle pas notre conscience, et n'est-ce pas contre les ennemis qui s'y cachent que nous avons à lutter? Mrs. Eddy a écrit (*Miscellaneous Writings*, p. 118): "Prenez courage; la guerre contre soi-même est pleine de grandeur; elle nous donne fort à faire; mais le divin Principe agit de concert avec vous, et l'obéissance couronne d'une victoire éternelle l'effort persévérant."

Pour combattre avec succès, il faut connaître l'ennemi, ses caractéristiques, et sa force et les lieux qu'il occupe. Bien des fois dans ses œuvres, Mrs. Eddy avertit ceux qui la suivent qu'il est nécessaire de savoir ce qu'est l'erreur et comment elle prétend opérer. Dans le verset cité plus haut, Jésus nous dit précisément où l'ennemi prétend être. Avec une égale concision, Mrs. Eddy décrit l'adversaire en deux courtes phrases à la page 8 de *Miscellaneous Writings*. Elle nous informe exactement de ce que l'ennemi est, et de ce qu'il n'est pas, en ces mots: "Considérez simplement comme votre ennemi ce qui souille, dégrade et détrône l'image-Christ que vous devez refléter. Tout ce qui purifie, sanctifie et consacre la vie humaine, n'est point un ennemi, quelles que soient les souffrances dont s'accompagnent ces progrès."

Avec quelle clarté notre Leader fait ressortir la nature impersonnelle de l'adversaire! Si paradoxal que cela puisse paraitre, notre seul ennemi est donc irréel, car il n'a pas d'autre consistance que la pensée mortelle erronée, sans présence ni pouvoir. A mesure que la penser juste corrige ce qui est faux, nous voyons disparaitre la croyance à un ennemi autre que l'erreur mortelle. Lorsque, de progrès en progrès, nous ne refléterons que des pensées incapables de souiller, de dégrader ou de détrôner "l'image-Christ," dans cette même proportion l'amour pour Dieu et l'homme détruira la croyance à un ennemi personnel ou la crainte de cet ennemi. Par la purification de la pensée, par la sanctification qui conduit à un plus haut concept de l'amour, et par la consécration au bien, nous sommes armés pour mener jusqu'à la victoire finale la guerre spirituelle contre l'erreur, qui "purifie, sanctifie et consacre la vie humaine."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Spiritual Warfare

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS, as true followers of Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, are consecrated to the spiritual warfare he so consistently waged for the elimination from human consciousness of every phase of error. This is not a war of men against their fellow men, but of spiritual sense against material sense and its seeming manifestations.

On page 29 of her principal work, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, sets forth the mental nature of this warfare. She says: "Christians must take up arms against error at home and abroad. They must grapple with sin in themselves and in others, and continue this warfare until they have finished their course." In these struggles the victories may at times be quick, as in cases of instantaneous healing of disease or sin, while in others the battle may be long and the victory seem far off. Yet, victory is certain when the good fight is persistently fought.

Throughout recorded history human consciousness has been largely engrossed with thoughts of material struggle of man against man and nation against nation; in fact, recorded history is often little more than a record of such conflict. Mankind has won its way up from darkness and bondage into a high state of enlightenment and human liberty; yet, seemingly must the lesson still be learned that spiritual freedom cannot be won with material weapons. Despite the civil and religious liberties now enjoyed, the human family, judged by the war-mindedness so frequently manifested, is by no means free. Now that Christian Science has revealed God as Love, the way is made plain whereby all men may turn from thoughts of material warfare against their fellow men to follow the Christ in spiritual warfare against error. There is no other way by which the human race may gain real freedom.

The world war has been designated "a war to end wars," but human strife can never be ended by such strife. Nations are aggregations of individuals, and the policies of a nation largely mirror the collective thought of those constituting that nation. As long as individuals hold to thoughts of hatred, greed, covetousness, revenge, and human will, just so long will the policies of nations be manifested in the outgrowth of such thoughts, ultimating in wars. It is for the healing of such erroneous thinking that we should struggle; and that mental strife, successfully waged, is the only warfare which can end wars. As we cast warlike thoughts out of our own consciousness, we have in that measure made at least a beginning towards the purification of universal thinking, for every true thought we hold to and make our own is helping in the healing of the nations. Christian Science has brought to mankind the correct understanding of God; and slight or great though our individual understanding may be, it can and must be utilized to loose our thinking from every hold error may seem to have upon it, thereby loosing ourselves from every stronghold error ever claimed or seemed to have on us.

Jesus said, "A man's foes shall be they of his own household." Is not one's true household his consciousness; and is it not against the foes lurking therein we are to wage war? Mrs. Eddy has written (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 118), "Be of good cheer; the warfare with one's self is grand; it gives one plenty of employment, and the divine Principle worketh with you,—and obedience crowns persistent effort with everlasting victory."

To wage a successful fight one must have knowledge of the foe, its characteristics, strength, and location. Many times in her writings Mrs. Eddy warns her followers of the necessity for knowing what error is and how it claims to operate. In the above citation Jesus tells us just where the enemy claims to be. Equally as concise is Mrs. Eddy's description of the foe in two short sentences on page 8 of "Miscellaneous Writings," where she gives exact information as to what the enemy is and what it is not. She says: "Simply count your enemy to be that which defiles, defaces, and dethrones the Christ-image that you should reflect. Whatever purifies, sanctifies, and consecrates human life, is not an enemy, however much we suffer in the process."

How clearly our Leader brings out the impersonal nature of the foe! Our only enemy, therefore, paradoxical though the statement may appear, is unreal, for it consists of but erring mortal thought, possessing no presence or power. As right thinking corrects wrong thinking, the belief of an enemy as other than mortal error vanishes. As more and more we reflect only thoughts incapable of defiling, defacing, or dethroning "the Christ-image," in just that measure will love for God and man destroy the belief in or fear of a personal enemy. With purification of thought, sanctification to a higher concept of love, and consecration to good, we are armed to wage to its victorious conclusion the spiritual warfare against error, which "purifies, sanctifies, and consecrates human life."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Massachusetts. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "God the Preserver of Man." Sunday school in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

William Morris' Kelmscott

Kelmscott, Kelmscott—a name which I have loved since childhood. Softly and melodiously its cadences steal into that ring o' bells, of place-names that fame has made immortal; emblazoned in soft colors it crowns the life-story of the poet, teacher, designer and craftsman who exerted such lasting influence upon the productions of his period. . . .

Kelmscott, Kelmscott—the name sets well upon this lost lovely place by the reedy stream. It is a picture in recollection like one of his own tapestries, where green branching arms embrace across the grey, and the sudden glinting scarlet of opening bud and the purple of peacock's wing are like points of fire. It sways, a living thing, moved by that breath of pre-Raphaelite romance that derived from the Renaissance among the hills of Italy. The sunshine of memory lights again the silver here and the dragon flies among the reeds.

It was this silver thread of river here that tangled the whole schemes of the young Shelley, when with his wife Mary, Thomas Peacock and Charles Clairmont, he pulled up from Oxford to follow the Thames to the Severn canal, and thence to the western coast. It was peculiar of the wild young poet that he hoped to go on from there, with the aid of further canals and young rivers, to the Lakes in the north, and later the Tweed and Clyde, covering in all, upon return, a voyage of two thousand miles! But alas, very early the splendid plan came to grief among the reeds, which, three miles above Lechlade, "became so enormously thick and high that three of us tugging could not move the boat an inch; the water also, a little further on, was so shallow that it barely covered the hoofs of the cows standing in the middle to drink." Philosophically and happily enough they passed the rest of the day at Lechlade, where Peacock persuaded Shelley to break his vegetarian habits in favor of "peppered mutton-chops." . . .

It pleases me to think of him asleep upon the banks beneath a drooping tree, or scattering the flying beads of water from his poet's hands, as his eyes changed from mood to mood with the thoughts, wilful, mocking, troubled, tender or wise, that Francis Thompson said "scorched through all the folds of expression." Among the water lilies and the green pools, would Mary have laughed, or wept, to hear the words of the later poet yet untrained, who saw in the young Shelley "the cloth of gold burst at the fixtures, and show the naked poetry"? It would not matter in that warm languorous hour, when life was kind and beautiful and gay to the happy friends.—From "Green Fields of England," by CLARE CAMERON.

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With Key to the Scriptures
by
MARY BAKER EDDY

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SHORTS COVER AFTER ANOTHER PRICE DECLINE

Closing Is Steady With Small Net Changes for the Session

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (AP)—The stock market was boosted by short covering in the last few minutes of trading today, after sinking further into new low ground.

Losses of 1 to 2 points were canceled or reduced in the final upturn, and several issues closed with gains of fractions to a point. The closing tone was steady. The market was fairly active, transfers approximating 1,500,000 shares for the two-hour session.

Further weakness of bonds, and fairly wide breaks in several preferred shares, had a depressing effect upon the general equity list, before the covering movement began.

Rails, on the whole, attracted considerable buying, as the attitude of the union leaders in selecting a committee to confer further with executives was regarded as distinctly conciliatory, although the prospect of an early agreement on wages was regarded as dim.

Selling of U. S. Steel was a major factor in the general slump in shares during the middle of the session. This issue dropped to 43, and closed at 44 off 1¾. Bethlehem regained a 1-point loss, and American Telephone converted a 1-point loss into a gain.

The fall of the Japanese Cabinet, and the prospect of a new government committed to inflation, was not regarded in Wall Street as seriously disturbing. The Japanese yen again broke widely, but further declines in silk futures were moderate.

Japan's Gold Basis Status

The effects of suspension of the free gold standard by Japan—leaving only France and the United States, of the leading powers, still on a free gold basis—would be similar to the effects of England's inflation, and might help Japan in competing with Great Britain in foreign markets, during the temporary stimulus of inflation.

A wide slump in silk prices might result in inventory losses to some American textile concerns. The possible effects upon Japan's consumption of American cotton, of which she is a large buyer, is somewhat problematical.

The cotton market was only slightly heavy, closing off 25 to 45 cents a bale. While the Japanese yen dropped more than 4 cents, the British pound rose sharply, gaining about 7 cents. Most European currencies were higher, although there was no further advance in the French franc.

Net changes in most of the pivotal stocks were inconsequential. Losses of about a point or two appeared in Allied Chemical, Santa Fe, U. S. Industrial Alcohol, and Johns-Manville. New York Central, Union Pacific, Eastman and Loews each gained about a point.

The week-end trade and business surveys pointed to more active Christmas buying, but increasing quiet in industry, in keeping with the year-end trend. Youngstown steel output is estimated for next week as somewhat lower.

Bonds Are Weak

Selling of bonds at reduced prices continued today with only half-hearted rallying tendencies noted in a few of the higher grade issues.

Practically the entire list seemed to be dominated by the sagging rails, many of which sank to the lowest levels in several years. Only here and there was a carrier loan bought at a slight advance over yesterday's closing price.

Weakness of Japanese bonds was the feature of the foreign category. With the accession of a new government in Japan it was reported that the gold standard might be abandoned once more. Japanese 6½s dropped more than three points at one time, and were also issues recorded lesser losses. French and Belgian loans reacted slightly, but German obligations were somewhat higher.

Argentine securities were inclined to steady on announcement of that country's Finance Ministry that arrangements had been made for the payment of various foreign interest charges. A large shipment of gold to New York was expected soon.

Utilities and industrials sank lower on an extremely thin market. Many of these best bonds are now selling at returns of from 8 to 10 per cent. Investors, however, are not rushing in to buy even though the net rates are higher than for years.

United States Government issues were also soft, a number of the Libertys and Treasurys falling to new lows.

DIVIDENDS

Boston Herald-Traveler Corporation declared a dividend of 10 cents, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 23. This places the stock on a 40-cent annual basis compared with an 80-cent annual rate previously paid.

American Felt Company declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of $1.50, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 21.

Green (Daniel) Company declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of $1.50, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 21.

Dominion Rubber Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Dec. 31, to stock of record Dec. 23.

Philadelphia Dairy Products Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.62½ on the prior preferred, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 18.

United Gas Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the $7 second preferred, payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 16.

A. C. Gilbert Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 87½ cents on the convertible preferred, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 18.

Springfield Fire Marine Insurance Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.12, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Public Service Company of Indiana declared the quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the $7 cumulative prior preferred, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 31.

New England Equity Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2 on the preferred, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Intercolonial Coal Company, Montreal, declared a semi-annual dividend of 50 cents on the common, placing stock on a $1 annual basis compared with $2 previously. The dividend is payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 21.

Northern Indiana Public Service Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 on the 7 per cent preferred and $1.50 on the 6 per cent preferred and $1.37½ on the 5½ per cent preferred, all payable Jan. 14 to stock of record Dec. 31.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Dec. 12	Last Dec. 11
14¼	2¼	..	Abitibi Pow & P	1100	3½	2½	3½	2½
23½	3⅝	..	Adams Express	2800	3¾	3⅜	3¾	3⅜
33½	22½	2	Adams Mills	200	25¼	25	25	26
23½	10	1	Addressograph	300	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	..
20	12½	1.60	Affiliated Prod	1000	13½	12¼	13½	12½
109¾	48¼	3	Air Reduction	3900	49⅜	48¼	49¼	49⅜
10⅜	1	..	Airway Elec App	100	1½	1⅜	1½	1½
20¼	7	.40	Alaska-Juneau	3800	11	10⅜	11	11
12¾	1⅜	..	Alleghany Corp	3200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
59¼	3½	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	1100	3¾	3½	3⅝	4
182¾	66½	.66	Allied Chem	14200	68¾	66½	67½	68½
126	114½	.7	Allied Chem pf	100	112¾	112¾	112¾	..
42¾	13½	..	Allis Chalmers	700	13¾	13½	13½	13⅝
18⅞	8	1	Alpha Port Cem	800	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
23	13	2	Amerada	700	14⅛	14	14½	15
29¾	8½	..	Am Ag Ch Del	1200	6	6	6	6⅛
62¾	12⅞	2	Am Bank Note	700	14	12⅞	13	14
38	15¾	2.40	Am Brake S&F	3200	17	15¾	15¾	17½
124¾	76	7	Am Brake S&F pf	30	76	76	76	80
129¾	59½	5½	Am Can	12400	61	59¼	60¾	60⅜
38¾	4½	1	Am Car & Fdry	800	6	5⅜	5⅞	6¼
86	31	7	Am Car & F pf	50	32½	32¼	32¼	35
43¾	6	..	Am Chain	100	6	6	6	6
48⅜	31¼	3½	Am Chicle	200	34	33½	34	34
14½	5	..	Am Com Alcohol	400	7	6¾	6¾	7
16	3¼	..	Am Encaustic T	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
33½	8⅝	..	Am European	600	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	9¼
51⅝	6¼	..	Am & For Pow	8200	6¾	6¼	6¼	6½
100	32½	7	Am & For Pow 1	900	33½	32½	32½	35
79½	10	..	Am & For Pow 2pf	800	11½	10⅜	11½	10½
10⅜	4⅜	..	Am Hawaiian	100	5	5	5	..
8	7	..	Am Hide & L	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
30	8½	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	10⅜	10	10	..
31⅜	10½	2	Am Ice	300	12½	12	12½	12⅜
77¾	48½	6	Am Ice pf	100	50½	50½	50½	..
26	5½	..	Am International	1900	6¼	5⅝	6⅛	5⅞
15	2½	..	Am La Fr pf	30	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
30¾	5¼	..	Am Locomotive	400	6½	6¼	6½	6⅝
84¾	42¾	7	Am Loco pf	400	43¼	42¾	42¾	43¾
7	1¼	..	Am Mach & Met	600	1½	1½	1½	..
23	5	..	Am Metal	1200	5¼	5	5¼	5⅛
57¼	25½	.3⅞	Am News	20	25½	25½	25½	..
64⅜	13½	1	Am Power & Lt	8200	14⅛	13½	13½	14¾
84	40	4	Am P&L 5% pf	100	40	40	40	..
102	49½	6	Am P&L 6% pf	400	50¼	50	50	50¼
85	39¾	5	Am P&L pf sta	100	39¾	39¾	39¾	41¾
21½	5½	.60	Am Radiator	4900	6	5½	5½	5⅞
150	112	7	Am Radiator pf	30	117¾	116	116	..
12⅜	1⅞	..	Am Republics	130	2	2	2	..
37⅜	9	..	Am Rolling Mill	2400	9½	9	9	9¾
66	26½	5	Am Safety Razor	400	26¾	26½	26¾	27¼
58½	19	1½	Am Smelt & Ref	3600	19½	19	19	19¾
4½	¼	..	Am Solvents & C	500	¼	¼	¼	¼
31¼	5	..	Am Steel Fdries	1300	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	5
113	70¼	7	Am Steel F pf	10	76½	76½	76½	..
48¼	36	2½	Am Stores	100	37½	37½	37½	37½
60	34½	5	Am Sugar Ref	900	38¾	38	38¼	38¾
201¾	121½	9	Am Tel & Tel	28700	123½	121¼	123½	122⅜
80¾	23¼	3	Am Wat W&E	2600	27	26	26½	27¾
78	22	3	Am WW&E ct	100	24¼	24¼	24¼	25
11⅞	3½	..	Am Woolen	400	3½	3⅜	3½	3½
40	16	..	Am Woolen pf	1700	17½	16	17	17
8¾	2¾	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	400	3	3	3	3
43¼	9⅜	..	Anaconda Cop	12500	10	9⅜	9⅞	10⅛
26¼	9	..	Anaconda Wire	100	9	9	9	9
19½	4	..	Andes Copper	400	4	4	4	..
18	8	1	Archer Daniels	400	12	11½	11½	..
102	95	7	Archer Dan pf	100	95	95	95	95½
72	20	7	Armour Del pf	300	38	36	36	38
4½	1	..	Armour Ill A	1400	1½	1	1⅛	1
2⅞	½	..	Armour Ill B	400	⅝	½	½	½
47	6	..	Armour Ill pf	1300	7¼	6½	7¼	6⅝
10½	4	..	Artloom Corp	30	5	5	5	..
20¼	8¾	.80	Art Metal Const	300	9	8¾	8¾	9
28⅞	1¼	..	Asso Apparel Ind	600	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1¾
29⅜	6½	1	Asso Dry oGods	800	7	7	7	6½
103⅜	84⅛	10	Atchison T & SF	4300	85½	84⅛	85⅛	86¾
108¼	78	5	Atchison pf	100	78	78	78	78¼
120	31	4	Atl Coast Line	800	32¼	31	31	33¼
39	10⅜	..	Atl Gulf & W I	400	13½	13½	13½	14
23⅝	9½	1	Atl Refining	3900	10½	10	10⅛	10⅛
13½	4½	1	Atlas Stores	400	4½	4½	4½	4½
295½	84½	48	Auburn Auto	15100	116	110¾	114½	112¾
6⅛	2½	..	Aviation Corp Del	5700	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾

—B—

27⅞	4¾	1¾	Baldwin Loco	800	5⅛	5½	5⅛	5
104½	20¼	7	Baldwin Loco pf	60	24	23	24	24
87⅞	17	5	Balt & Ohio	8100	19⅜	17	19⅛	19⅛
80½	30	4	Balt & Ohio pf	200	30	30	30	31
107	87	6½	Bamberger pf	110	87½	87	87	88
10	1¾	..	Barker Bros	10	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
14½	4½	..	Barndsall A	3800	5	4½	5	5⅛
81	37	4	Beatrice Cream	1200	40	39½	40	40
62	37½	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	38	38	38	..
80¾	54⅞	4.81	Belg Nat Rys ppf	200	55	55	55	54⅞
25½	12⅝	1	Bendix Aviation	8200	16	15¼	15½	15¾
46¼	24⅜	2	Best & Co	900	25½	24⅝	24⅝	25¾
107¾	20⅞	2	Bethlehem Steel	8900	21½	20⅝	21⅛	21⅝
123⅞	72½	7	Bethlehem St pf	600	74½	72½	74½	75
29	7¾	1½	Blaw Knox	500	7⅞	7¾	7¾	8
43	16	1½	Bohn Alum & Br	4100	17	16	17	18
3	⅜	..	Booth Fisheries	200	½	½	½	½
76½	37	3½	Borden	8200	37⅞	37	37⅝	37⅞
20¾	9¾	1	Borg Warner	900	10	9⅞	10	10⅜
8⅜	¾	..	Botany Mills A pf	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
22	8¼	1½	Briggs Mfg	2600	9	8⅝	8⅝	9
69⅜	31½	4	Brooklyn Man T	1800	33½	32½	33	34
94¼	63	6	Brooklyn M T pf	400	65	63	65	..
13⅜	6½	..	Brooklyn Queens	200	9¾	9¾	9¾	..
64⅞	50	5	Brooklyn U gf	200	53½	52½	52½	..
129⅜	79¾	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	600	81½	79¾	80¼	81
15	2¼	..	Brunswick Balke	400	3	2¼	2¼	3
9½	1⅜	..	Bruns Terminal	400	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1½
20⅞	5	..	Bucyrus Erie	400	5	5	5	5
34⅞	6	..	Bucyrus E ev pf	600	6¼	6	6	6¾
13	3¼	1	Budd Wheel	800	3¾	3½	3½	3¾
23	4	..	Bullard	500	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
15¾	3⅜	..	Bulova Watch	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½
32¼	10	1	Burroughs Add	1700	11	10⅜	11	10⅝
31	13⅜	2½	Bush Terminal	100	16	16	16	16
113	85	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	20	85	85	85	85
23¼	11⅛	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	1500	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
13¾	3¼	..	Butte & Superior	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
20⅝	3½	..	Butterick	200	4	4	4	4
69¾	12⅜	..	Byers	1600	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	13½

—C—

53	9	..	Calif Packing	300	9	9	9	9¼
11⅞	3½	..	Calumet & Hecla	1000	3¾	3¼	3½	3¾
45	14	3	Canada Dry	500	15	14⅝	14⅝	14⅞
45⅜	11	1¼	Canadian Pacific	1900	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	12⅝
16	5¼	..	Capital Admin	300	5⅛	5	5	5¼
114½	33¾	..	Case Threshg	14400	38⅛	36⅜	38	37⅜
116	53	7	Case Thresh pf	40	68	68	68	68
52½	10½	2	Caterpillar Trac	600	10¾	10½	10⅝	11
37¾	10½	..	Celotex Co pf	30	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	..
13¾	1⅞	..	Celotex cts	200	2⅛	2	2	2¼
25¾	13	1½	Central Aguirre	600	12¾	11	11¾	13
8¼	2½	..	Century Ribbon	400	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
30⅛	9⅞	1	Cerro de Pasco	1500	11⅞	11½	11⅝	11½
23¼	3¼	..	Checker Cab Mfg	100	5	5	5	5
54¼	41¼	3	Chesapeake Corp	400	18	18	18	18¼
46½	23½	2½	Ches & Ohio	10000	28	26⅝	27	27¾
7⅛	2⅞	..	Chi & Gt West	100	3	2¾	2¾	3
27½	9¾	..	Chi & Gt W pf	400	9¾	9⅜	9⅝	10
8⅞	1⅞	..	Chi Mil & St P	2900	1¾	1½	1½	1⅝
15¾	2½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	300	3	2¾	2¾	3
45½	6½	..	Chi & N western	400	7½	7⅜	7⅜	8
15⅛	3¼	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..
65½	9¼	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	700	10¼	9½	10	10¼
90	12	..	Chi R I & P 6%	200	13	13	13	13
12¾	8½	..	Chickasha Cot O	100	10	10	10	..
33¾	7	..	Childs Company	900	6⅞	6¼	6½	7
25¾	11¾	1	Chrysler	6300	13	12⅜	13	13
37⅜	26	2.60§	City Ice & Fuel	300	28½	27¼	28¼	28¼
70	66½	6½	City Ice & F pf	10	68	69	69	70
22⅞	10	1	Clark Equipment	200	10	10	10	10
34½	16¾	3	Cluett Peabody	100	16	16	16	..
105	95	7	Cluett Pbody pf	10	92	92	92	95
170	97½	7½	Coca Cola	2500	107½	106	107½	107¾
50½	26⅞	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	400	27¼	27	27	26⅞
104½	83½	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	86	86	86	..
10⅞	7⅞	..	Collins & Aikman	400	8	7½	8	8
10½	7½	..	Colonial Beacon Oil	200	10	10	10	10
32¼	7½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	200	7½	7½	7½	7½
45⅜	16	1½	Columbia Gas	12100	16½	15¼	15⅝	16⅛
109½	72	6	Columbia G pf A	400	77	76¼	77	77
97¼	72	5	Columbia G pf B	100	73	73	73	72
111⅝	33	4	Columbian Carb	2000	33½	32	33¼	34½
23¼	8	1.60	Comm Credit	400	10	9⅝	9⅝	10
92	55½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	20	58¼	58	58¼	63⅜
35⅞	22	3	Comm Cred A	600	22	21¼	21⅝	..
34	15½	2	Comm Inv Tr	900	17	16½	16½	16⅞
21½	8¼	1	Comm Solvents	6000	8½	7¾	8	8¼
12	4	.30	Comwlth & So	17800	4¼	3¾	3¾	4
100⅜	53	6	Comwlth &S 6pf	1300	50	48	50	53
14⅞	6⅞	1	Congoleum Nairn	3700	9	9	9	9⅛
15	3¾	..	Consol Film Ind	400	4½	4½	4½	4¾
16⅞	7¾	2	Consol Film I pf	900	9½	9½	9½	10¼
109⅜	61	4	Consol Gas	15000	62¾	61⅜	62⅝	62⅝
109	93	5	Consol Gas pf	200	95	94½	94½	95
15⅞	9½	1	Consol Laundries	500	10¾	10	10¾	10⅛
42½	12½	6	Consol Rys Cu pf	800	12	11	12	13
8½	1½	..	Container A	100	1½	1½	1½	..
3	⅛	..	Container B	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅛
30	5¼	.3	Cont Baking A	200	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5⅞
3⅜	⅜	..	Cont Baking B	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
77½	40	8	Cont Baking pf	300	45	44¼	45	45
62¾	31½	2½	Cont Can	700	32⅝	32⅜	32½	32¾
16⅞	4¼	..	Cont Dia Fibre	300	4⅛	4	4	4¼
51⅞	19¼	2.40	Cont Insurance	900	19⅝	19	19	19⅝
4½	1⅝	..	Cont Motors	900	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
12	5	..	Cont Oil	3900	6½	6	6⅛	6
12	⅝	..	Cont Shares	600	¾	⅝	⅝	⅝
86⅝	36¼	3	Corn Products	3600	40½	39	39½	40¾
152½	126	7	Corn Prod pf	20	128½	127	127	129
18	3½	..	Coty	400	3⅝	3½	3½	3½
8¾	2⅛	..	Crosley Radio	900	3½	2½	3½	2¾
38½	13¾	2.40	Crown Cork & S	200	15¾	15¾	15¾	..
34¾	22⅜	2.70	Crown Cork pf	200	22⅞	22⅜	22⅜	22⅞
63	22	..	Crucible Steel	1000	23¼	23	23¼	25½
107	45	7	Crucible Steel pf	10	55	55	55	52
5⅞	1	..	Cuba Co	500	1	⅞	⅞	1
5⅞	1⅜	..	Cuban Am Sug	200	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2⅝	¼	..	Cuban Cane Pr	400	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
48⅞	20	4	Cudahy Packing	100	32¼	32¼	32¼	..
100	27	4	Curtis Publishing	100	29	29	29	29
5⅞	1⅜	..	Curtis-Wright	4500	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1⅜
8⅛	1⅜	..	Curtis-Wright A	500	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
41	7⅞	..	Cutler Hammer	300	8	7¾	7¾	8

—D—

23	4	..	Davison Chem	400	4¼	3¾	3¾	4⅛
157¼	70	9	Del & Hudson	300	72⅛	70⅜	71	70½
102	19⅞	2	Del Lack & W	600	22	20¼	22	21
195	112	8	Detroit Edison	100	115	115	115	115
19⅛	11	.60	Devoe & Rey A	100	12	12	12	12⅛
23	12½	1	Diamond Match	100	14	14	14	14½
28½	22¼	1½	Diamond M pf	1400	24¾	24¾	24¾	24⅞
13½	6⅜	1	Dome Mines	400	8	7⅞	7⅞	8
27½	21	3½	Dresser A	100	23	23	23	23½
24	11	1.20	Dominion Stores	800	15	15	15	15
18	11	2	Dresser B	300	12	11⅝	11⅝	13¼
21¾	10	1¼	Douglas-Av	400	10½	10	10	11
107	51¾	4†	Du Pont de Nem	10400	52½	51⅝	52¼	51⅝
124¾	100	6	Du Pont deb	400	100	100	100	100
14¾	10	1	Duplan Silk	100	10	10	10	..
105	95	8	Duplan Silk pf	20	95½	95	95	..
23	21	..	Durham Hos pf	100	21	21	21	..

—E—

183¾	82	5†	Eastman Kodak	2200	83½	81¼	83	82
21⅞	7¼	1	Eaton Axle & Spg	900	7¼	7	7	7½
11⅛	3½	..	Ettington Schfd	400	3¾	3¼	3½	..
69	35½	..	Ettington S pf	200	53¼	53¼	53¼	53¼
74¾	20	4	Elec Auto-Lite	6400	29¾	28½	29¼	29¼
4½	1⅛	..	Elec Boat	200	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
9¾	2½	..	Elec Mus Ind	4100	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
60¾	10¾	..	Elec Pow & Lt	9800	11	9¾	10½	10⅝
108¼	55	1	Elec Pow & Lt pf	100	53¼	53¼	53¼	55
98¼	47	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	300	47⅛	46	46	48
66	29	4	Elec Stor Battery	60029		27½	28	29¼
45⅜	27⅞	3	Endicott Johnson	500	25½	25	25¼	27½
39¾	5¾	..	Erie RR	400	6	5⅝	5⅞	6
45½	7½	4	Erie RR 1pf	500	8¾	8½	8¾	8
12⅜	3½	..	Eureka Vacuum	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
8⅝	1¼	..	Evans Auto Load	100	1¼	1½	1½	1¼

—F—

13	3½	..	Fairbanks pf	100	3½	2	2	3½
29¾	4⅛	..	Fairbanks Morse	1500	4½	4	4¾	4½
27½	12½	..	Fed Dept Stores	500	12½	12½	12½	13
49⅞	22	1½§	Fed Lt & Trac	500	20	20	20	..
30	3	..	Fed Water Serv	200	4	3⅜	4	3⅞
56¼	21½	2.60	Fidelity Phe F In	800	21¼	21	21½	21¾
21½	13	1	Firestone T & R	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	13⅝
66½	50	6	Firestone T&R pf	300	50¾	50¼	50¼	50
63	41	2½	Fisk Rubber	1000	¼	¼	½	½
10	⅛	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
3	⅛	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛

—G—

60	19½	3	Gamewell	40	19½	19½	19½	..
7⅜	3⅝	..	Gen Am Inv	200	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	..
73½	23½	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	1200	34¼	32	34¼	34⅞
47	9⅜	2	Gen Asphalt	400	11½	10⅛	10⅝	11
35⅜	12	2	Gen Baking	400	12⅞	12	12	12¾
8½	2⅝	..	Gen Bronze	200	3⅜	2⅞	3⅛	3⅝
13	1½	..	Gen Cable	100	1⅝	1⅝	2	1⅝
25½	3	..	Gen Cable A	100	4	3¼	3¼	3
65	15½	..	Gen Cable pf	20	18½	15½	15½	15½
8½	1⅝	6	Gen Gas & E A	1000	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1½
86	30¼	3	Gen Foods	700	30½	30	30¼	30¾
84¾	24⅞	1.60	Gen Electric	30100	24⅞	24	24⅝	24¾
12½	11	.60	Gen Elec Sp	100	11½	11	11	11½
50	30¼	3	Gen Mills	100	31¼	30¼	31¼	31
49	25⅝	3	Gen Motors	39100	22¼	21⅝	22⅛	22½
103⅜	85	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	200	85½	84½	85	86
10¼	3¼	..	Gen Out Ad	400	4	3⅝	4	4
76	43½	6	Gen Print Ink pf	30	55	55	55

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Eyes Focused on Washington—Railroad Question —Trade Holds Dull

It has been a momentous week in the business and financial world. Events of outstanding importance have followed one another rapidly.

It goes without saying that all American eyes have been fixed on Washington where for the first time in many years the Democrats were enabled to organize the House. This is a political occurrence of importance, but its economic implications are vital, since the major legislation of the Seventy-second Congress will have to deal with economic problems.

From the nation's capital have already come proposals that are stirring every citizen and taxpayer. The President's annual message was read to Congress, recommending among other things a federal-financed reconstruction corporation, home loan discount banks and a widening of the Federal Reserve discount powers. He favors maintenance of the tariff, cuts in government expenses, further consolidation of railroads, a revision of the antitrust laws and a speeding-up of public works.

The 45th annual report of the Interstate Commerce Commission made public this week calls for remedial legislation which will aid the railroads' competitive position. A change in rate regulation is asked, as is the repeal of the recapture clause. The commission acceded to the railroads' request that the $100,000,000 to $125,000,000 which is expected to result from the rate increases si ould be put into a loan pool for the weaker roads, rather than given to the latter outright.

Railway Wage Problem

Of big moment was the action Friday of 1500 representatives of 21 standard railway unions representing 1,500,000 members in agreeing to appoint a committee which will have full power to negotiate a settlement of the railroad executives' demands for a 10 per cent wage cut, as well as other pending issues. If the unions approve of this action of the general body, it will be the first time in history that Labor leaders received complete authority to accept wage reductions in a parley with management.

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon asked for a broad rise in income taxes, and levies on autos, radios, checks, telephone, telegraph and cable messages, and on amusements, calculated to wipe the slate clean in 1934. The deficit in 1931 is put at $902,700,000, with further deficits estimated at $2,122,600,000 in 1932 and $1,417,000,000 in 1933 unless additional revenues are produced.

Mention should be made also of the special message by President Hoover in which he recommended the revival of the war debt board, with suggestions for a further moratorium and possible readjustments of reparations obligations. Mr. Mellon made a statement supporting the President's proposals, but considerable opposition has already developed in Congress.

So far as general business is concerned, there have been few developments on which to base a deduction that improvement is under way or that it is very near at hand. The steel industry, after a disappointing fall demand, is showing its usual seasonal recession. Last week's operations fell to 26 per cent of capacity comparled with 28 per cent the preceding week. Automobile demand continues indifferent, though makers are pinning their hopes on heavier orders after the motor show in New York.

Indices Show Decline

Railroad car loadings pictured a slackening in general trade, the 558,807 cars moved being 94,696 fewer than the preceding week and 142,243 under a year ago. Output of electricity in the week ended Dec. 5 was 4.3 per cent off from the like 1930 week. November cotton consumption of 427,000 bales compared with 462,000 in October and 415,000 in November, 1930. October tire shipments just reported of 2,851,653 were 27.5 per cent down from September and 18.5 per cent less than October last year.

Commodity prices continued to recede. Retail trade appears to be in about the same volume as a year ago, though lower prices make for smaller dollar sales. The increase of 4.64 per cent in tonnage sales of the big "A. & P." organization is a good criterion. The footwear industry is a bright spot, with output for the 10 months to Oct. 31 up 3.7 per cent above the 1930 period.

A disquieting number of dividend omissions featured the week, casualties including Texas & Pacific Railway, Missouri Pacific, Colorado & Southern, Boston & Maine, Virginia Railway, New Haven, Erie, New York Central, Remington Rand and Conde Nast. Reductions were made by Kennecott Copper, Irving Air Chute, Western Union, Young Spring & Wire and Great Northern Railway.

The European Picture

The picture in Europe is still unfavorable. Great Britain is considering placing heavy tariffs on certain foods, with the rest of Europe looking on disapprovingly, especially France. Trade and production are improving somewhat, but retail trade is slow. Rail and shipping activity is lower. The coal trade is better, and the paper industry has shown marked improvement.

The recession in French industrial activity continues. Both France and Germany appear to await the outcome of the international debt problem. Unemployment in Germany has shown no betterment.

Grecian trade is declining. Finland's industrial activity in the third quarter showed improvement. Hungary showed a favorable trade balance in September. Japan's trade outlook continues clouded. The new party in power there may drop the gold standard.

Of importance in the financial markets was the Treasury's $1,300,000,000 offering of 3¼ per cent and 3 per cent and 2¾ per cent certificates, largest since the war, with rates highest this year. Money in circulation decreased, indicating further return of currency to the banks

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Adams Express 4s '48	68	68
Albany Susq 3½s	66	66
Allegheny Corp 5s '44	31⅛	30
Allegheny Corp 5s '49	35	34
Allegheny Corp 5s '50	15¾	14
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	88¼	87½
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	39¼	38½
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	62⅛	61
Amer Inter 5½s '49	71	71
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	51	49
Amer Smelting 5s '47	90	90¼
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	103	102⅛
Am T&T 4s '29	100	100
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	106⅛	106
Amer T&T col 5s '46	103	103
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	99⅛	98⅝
Amer T&T 5s '65	102⅜	102
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	87	87
Amer WW&Elec 5s '34	73¼	73¼
Amer WW&Elec deb 6s '75	87	87
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	73¼	73
Armour & Co 4½s '39	22	22
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	74⅛	73
Associated Oil 6s '35	83½	83½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	99¼	99¼
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	85	84½
Atlanta & Dany 1st 4s '48	90	89
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	77	77
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	80	80
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	96	96
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	95½	93
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	82⅝	82
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	69	68½
Balt & Ohio rfg 4s '95	42⅛	41
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	52	51
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	52	52
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B		81
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	103⅛	103½
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	103¼	103¼
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	79	78
Boston & Maine 5s '55	94½	94⅛
Boston & Maine 5s '67	65½	65
Botany Cons Mills 5½s '34	65	64½
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	19¼	19
Bklyn Ed gen 5s '49	50¼	50¼
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 4s '68	103½	103½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	88	88⅜
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	104⅝	104⅝
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	99	99
By products Coke 5½s '45	87½	87
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	64	64
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	74	74
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	73¼	72
Can Nat Ry 4½s '58	73⅞	72½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '59	73½	72½
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	75	75
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	80⅛	80⅛
Can North 4½s '35	80½	79
Can North deb 6½s '46	93¾	88½
Can North deb 7s '40	93¾	92
Can Pacific deb 4s	92¼	91½
Can Pacific 4½s '46	61⅞	60½
Can Pacific 5s '54	69	69
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	67	67
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	80	78½
Certainteed 5½s '48	98	98
Ches Corp 5s '47	42	40
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	70½	67
Ches & O 4½s B	85½	85
Ches & O RA 1st 4s '89	76⅛	76½
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	75⅛	75⅛
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	84½	84
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	86	86
Chicago & Dist El Gen 6s	95	95
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	98	98
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	12	12
Chicago M&StP 4½s	42	40
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	6½	6
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	26½	25¾
Chicago & Nw 4½s cv '49	24½	23⅞
Chicago Railway 5s '27	65	65
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	50	49½
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	47¾	46⅛
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	40½	39
Chicago Ter Tau & SE in 5s '60	22	22
Chile Copper 5s '47	106¾	106⅜
Cin Un T 5s rct wi	55¼	55
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	96¾	96½
Clev Un Term 5s '73	58¼	58¼
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	95	93½
Colonial Oil 6s '38	95	95
Colo Industrial 5s '34	31½	31½
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	64	63½
Colo & So 4½s '80	82¼	81
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	57	57
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	78½	77
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	87½	87½
Con Gas 4½s '51	24½	24½
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	93½	92¾
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	103	102½
Container Corp 5s ct '43	101½	101¼
Container Corp 6s '46	20¼	20¼
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	36¼	36¼
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	22	1½
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	39	39
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	38	40
Cuban Dom 7½s '44 ww	3	3
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	4102	102
Del &Hudson rfg 4s '43	77½	77½
Del &Hudson 5½s '37	88¼	85
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	60	59
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	18	18
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	92½	92
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	101¾	101½
Detroit Ed 5s '49	101¾	101½
Detroit Un Ry 4½s '33	90	90
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	81	80
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	97⅛	96¾
East Jersey 6s	82	82
Erie R R1st con 4s '96	55	55
Erie RR ref 5s '67	31½	30¼
Erie RR gen lien	43	40
Erie RR gen 5s '75	32½	30
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	21	21
Fla East Coast 5s '74	5½	5
Gannet 6s '43	76	76
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	92½	90
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	100	99¾
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	99	99
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	82½	82½
Gen Rlty 6s	75	75
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	3¼	3
Goodrich 6s '45	40¼	37
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	56⅛	56
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	71	71
Gould Coupler 6s '40	27¾	27¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	89⅞	87½
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	92	90
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	57⅜	57⅜
Great Northern gen 5½s B '51	72	72
Gulf Staets Steel 5½s '42	85½	84
Houston Oil 5½s '40 ctf	30	30
Hudson Coal 5s '62	62	62
Hudson Co Gas 5s '49	38	38
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	100	100
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	55¾	54
Humble Oil 5s '37	78	75
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100	99¾
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	100½	100
Ill Central 3½s	101½	101½
Ill Central 4½s '66	60	60
Ill Central CSlL&NO 4½s '63	30	28¼
Ill Central CSlL&NO 5s A '63	24	24½
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	34	34
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	80	80
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	48	48
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	50	48½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	47½	47½
Inter Rap Tran 5s '66	45	43½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	45	43½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	62½	61
Int G Not adj 6s '52	69¾	68
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	52	52
Int Paper 6s '55	52	52
Int Rys Cen Am 5½s '47	36	35½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	45½	45
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	45¼	544
Iowa Central rfg 4s '51	61⅛	61½
Iowa Central 1st 5s '38	1	1
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	3	3
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	50½	50½
Kan City P & L 4½s B	96	95
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	96⅛	96
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	60¾	60¾
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	55	55
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	84	83
Keystone Tel 1st 5s '35	40	39½
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	70	70
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	96¼	96¼
Laclede Gas 5s D	70	70
L'Autaro 6s '54	75¾	75¾
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '34	9	7
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '54	95½	95½
Loew's Inc 6s '41	50	50
Long Island NE 5s '32	85	80
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	99	99
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	100	99
L&N uni 4s '40	100	97
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	80¼	80¼
Marion Steam S 6s	35½	35
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	21	21
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	87	86¼
Metro Water 5½s '50	79½	79½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	40	40
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5½s '61	95½	95½
Mil El Ry & Li 6s '33	85	85
Min & StL 1st rfg 4s '49	88	88
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	2	2
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	69¾	69¾
Mo K & A 5½s '78	50	50
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	46½	46½
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	27	25¼
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	50	46
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	45¼	44¾
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	45	45
Mo Pacific 5½s I '49	46	44½
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	31	29¼
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	97	97
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	74	74
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	45¼	44½
Nat Steel 5s	88	87¼
Newberry 5½s	69¾	69½
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	78	78
New Eng T&T 5s '52	97¼	97¼
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	99⅞	99⅞
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	96	96
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	73	73
N O T & M 5½s '54	71¼	71¼
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	33	33
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	70¾	70¾
NYC&HR 4½s M	85⅝	85½
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	58½	58¼
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	60½	58¾
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	73¼	73¼
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	83	81½
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	21	20½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	25½	25½
NY Dock Co 5s '38	23	20½
NY Edison 5s '44	40	39
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	106½	104¼
NY GELH&P 5s '48	109¾	109½
NY NH&H ne deb 3½s '54	105	104½
NY NH&H 4½s '67	50	50
NY NH&H cit 6s '40	81¼	81¼
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	81	79¾
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	84	84
NY Railway inc 6s '65	42	41
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	1¾	1¾
NY T gen 4½s '39	100½	100
NY Chester & B 4½s '46	99¼	99½
Niag Falls Pow 6s '32	46	46
Nort & W con 4s '96	100	100
Nort & W div 4s '56	89	87⅝
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	94	94
North Am Co 5s '61	20	20
	79	77

	High	Low
Nor Am Ed 5½s '53	84	84
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	96	98⅝
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	55	55
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	78⅝	78½
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	72	71¾
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	98¾	98½
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	103¾	103½
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	101½	101⅛
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '81	70½	50
Otis Steel 6s '41	50	50
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	91	90
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	99½	97
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	101⅛	101⅛
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	100½	100⅛
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	101⅛	101⅛
Paramount Public 5½s '50	14⅝	14½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	45	39⅝
Parmalee Trans 6s '44	45	44
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	16¼	16½
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	58	57½
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	84½	83⅝
Penn Railroad 4s '52	91	91
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	81	77
Penn Railroad 4½s '63	81	80⅛
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	87⅞	87¼
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	93¾	92½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	73	71⅝
Penn Railroad 5s '64	74	73
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	70	70
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	84½	84½
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	99	97¾
Pere Marquette 5s '56	35	35
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	35	35
Philadelphia Co 5s '57	54½	53¾
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	83	81½
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	87½	87½
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	34½	30½
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	100	100
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	57½	57½
Pub Svc E&G 4s	26	25
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	87	86½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	97¾	97
Pure Oil 5½s '37	97¾	97¼
Pure Oil 5½s '40	75	75
Read rfg 4½s A '97	73	73
Read rfg 4½s B '97	71	70½
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	71	71
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	69	69
Republic I&S sf 5s '40	37½	35
Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53	76	73
Revere Cop & Br 6s '48	52¾	52
Rochester Gas 5½s '48	70	68
Rock I Ark&Lou 4½s '34	100½	100½
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	30	30
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	27	25¼
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	17	16
St P Union Depot rfg 5s '72	27	25
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	98	98
Seabd A L 6s ct	98	98
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35 ct	3¼	3
Shell Pipe 5s '52	2	1½
Shell Union 5s '47	73	72½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	58½	58½
Siemens Ham Corp 7s '41	58½	58½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	42¼	42¼
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	76¼	76
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	80¼	80
Sinclair Pipe L af 5s '42	98½	98
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	95¾	95¾
Smith A O 6½s '33	52¾	52½
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	101	101
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	85	85
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	78½	78½
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	60	60
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	60½	60½
Southern Pacific col 5s '46	97	97
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	76¾	76
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	35½	35½
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	49½	49½
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	100¾	57
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101¼	100
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	101¼	101
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	92¾	
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	39	
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	97¾	
Texas Corp 5s '44	97	
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	76	
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	55	
Third Ave adj 5s '60	42½	
Truax Traer Coal 6½s '43	28½	
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	31⅜	
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	65	
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	101	
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	92	
Union Pacific 6s '46	89½	
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	67	
United Biscuit 6s '42	75¾	
US Rubber Co 5s '47	95	
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	35½	
Utica Gas & Elec 5s '57	90	
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	100	
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	42½	
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	42½	
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	100	
Wabash RR 4½s 'B '76	34⅞	
Wabash RR 5½s '75	14	
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	103⅜	
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	29	
Warren Bros 6s '41	46¼	
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	101	
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	101½	
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	101	
West Shore 4s 2361	66	
Western Electric 6s '44	100	
Western Maryland 4s '52	43¼	
Western Maryland 5½s '77	45	
Western Union 5s '51	65	
Western Union col 5s '38	76	
Western Union 6½s '36	82	
Western Union 5s '60	63½	
Wheeling L Erie 1st 5s '26	102	
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	70¾	
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	99⅞	
White Sew Mach 6s '36 ww	30⅞	
Wickwire Spen 7s cv ct '38	3	
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	84½	
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	34	
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	64	
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	64	

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Dec12	Last Dec11
3½s '47	99.12	97.25	98.7	98.12
1st 4¼s '47	100.4	100.	100.4	100.4
4th 4¼s '38	100.20	100.11	100.	100.21
US 3s '55	88.22	88.8	88.16	88.23
US 3½s '46	90.27	90.8	90.8	90.28
US 3½s '43 Mar.	94.16	94.16	94.16	
US 3½s '43 June	94.20	94.16	94.20	
US 3½s '47	94.16	94.4	94.16	94.20
US 3½s '56	97.1	97.1	97.1	97.24
US 4s '54	100.	99.20	99.30	99.30
US 4¼s '52	102.8	101.14	101.14	102.10

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	33			31¾
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	40			39
Antioquia 7s A '45	16⅛			16⅛
Antioquia 7s B '45	16¼			16¼
Antioquia 7s C '45	16¼			16¼
Antioquia 7s D '45	16¼			16¼
Antioquia III 7s 5'7	16			16
Antwerp 5s '58	69			69
Argentine Gov 5s '45	47			47
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	42			40
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	51			50
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	51¼			50
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	50¼			50½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	51½			51½
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	50			50
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	51¼			50¼
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	50¾			50¼
Australia 4½s '56	44			51
Australia 5s '55	43			43
Australia 5s '57	48½			48¼
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	48½			48½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	40			40
Austria Hydro 6½s	84			84
Austria Hydro 6½s	40¾			40¾
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	24¾			20¾
Belgium (King) 6s '55	77			75
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	85½			85½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	89			87½
Berlin (City) 6s '58	88¾			87½
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	19			18¾
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	22⅞			21
Berlin Elec 6½s '55	30½			30½
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	24			24
Bogota (City) 8s '45	23			22
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	25			25
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	6½			6½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	7			6½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	10¾			10½
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	101½			100⅝
Brazil 6½s 26-'57	16½			16⅛
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	17½			16
Brazil (US) 8s '41	17⅛			17
Bremen 7s '35	23			22
Brisbane 6s '50	29			29
Brisbane 5s '57	38			35
Brisbane 5s '58	35			35
Budapest (City) 6s '62	35½			22¾
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	22¾			22¾
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	26½			26
Buenos Aires 6½s '58	27			26
Bulgaria 7s '67	52			52
Bulgaria 7½s '68	26½			26½
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	38½			35
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	20			18
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	87			85½
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	71¼			68
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	89½			88½
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	19¼			19¼
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	11½			10½
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	13			11½
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	27½			27½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	13⅛			13½
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	14⅜			13
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	11¾			10½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	13			13
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	15			14¼
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	15⅞			15⅞
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	21			20
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	23			20½
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	25			25
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	23			22
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	22½			21½
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	54			54
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	20½			20½
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	40			40
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	40			40
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	40½			40
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	76¾			76¾
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	78			77⅝
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	41			41
Denmark (King) 5½s '62	18			18
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	52¾			52¾
Denmark (King) 6s '42	60			60
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	70½			70
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '40	64¾			63
Dresden 7s '45	47			46
Duke Price Power 6s '66	38½			28½
Dutch El af 6s '62	75			75
Flat 7s '46 war	77¾			77¾
Finland 5½s '58	75½			75½
	39½			39½

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	6.00	6.02	5.96	5.97—.07	
January	6.00	6.07	5.99	6.00—.09	
March	6.21	6.26	6.18	6.18—.05	
May	6.42	6.44	6.36	6.39—.05	
July	6.61	6.62	6.54	6.57—.05	
October	6.89	6.89	6.81	6.82—.09	

Spots 6.15, off 5 points. Tone at close, steady.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	6.06	6.03	6.00	6.06	—.04
January	6.18	6.18	6.10	6.12	—.07
March	6.33	6.35	6.29	6.31	—.07
May	6.50	6.52	6.46	6.47	—.08
July	6.68	6.68	6.64	6.65	—.08
October	6.93	6.93	6.90	6.90	—.05

Tone at close barely steady.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	6.03	6.03	5.97	5.99	—.05
January	6.08	6.08	5.99	b6.02	—.08
March	6.23	6.25	6.17	6.20	—.07
May	b6.40	6.44	6.36	6.38	—.08
July	6.59	6.61	6.52	6.56	—.08
October	6.83	6.85	6.79	6.79	—.08

b—Bid. Tone at close steady.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	4.88	4.88	4.86	4.86	—.05
January	4.94	4.95	4.85	4.86	—.05
March	4.92	4.93	4.84	4.84	—.05
May	4.92	4.

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

TWO TIED FOR SECOND PLACE

Taberski Defeats Lauri in World's Pocket Billiard Tournament

WORLD'S POCKET BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

Player	Won	Lost	HR	BG In'gs
E. R. Greenleaf	5	0	117	2
Erwin Rudolph	5	1	84	8
F. I. Taberski	5	1	93	6
George Kelly	5	2	58	11
Andrew Ponzi	4	3	70	9
Onofrio Lauri	4	4	85	10
Marcel Camp	4	4	55	7
Benjamin Allen	3	3	51	8
Spencer Livsey	3	4	50	12
J. M. Layton	2	6	43	12
Robert Lindblom	1	7	42	25
Albert Miller	1	7	29	29

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12 (AP)—Frank I. Taberski, of Schenectady, N. Y., and Marcel Camp, of Detroit, won the night games of the World's Pocket Billiard Championship tournament last night. Taberski defeated Onofrio Lauri, of Brooklyn, 125 to 16 in six innings while Camp set down Andrew Ponzi, of Philadelphia, 125 to 101 in 13 innings. Taberski's high run was 36, Camp's 55, Lauri's 6, and Ponzi's 48.

Taberski, with his slow, deliberate play, elevated himself into a tie for second place with Erwin Rudolph of Cleveland, defending champion. Both have won five games and lost but one. E. Ralph Greenleaf, with five victories and no defeats, remains atop the standings.

Taberski stepped away to an early lead and continued to pile up points throughout, missing only two easy shots. Lauri, on the other hand, blew up frequently and never was dangerous. The match by innings:

F. I. Taberski—1 0 0 0 36 0 0 9 29 12 10 31—128. (Scratches 3). Total—125.
Onofrio Lauri—0 0 0 0 0 3 2 0 3 3 0 6—17. (Scratches 1). Total—16.

Camp's play was cautious, as was Ponzi's. The latter led until the ninth inning, when Camp began three sizable runs which soon placed him in the fore. Camp missed a cut-shot to end his high run in the twelfth inning and Ponzi came back to run 48, missing a combination which might have won for him. Camp then brought the match to an end.

The contest was the first of the tournament to end without a scratch. The match by innings:

Marcel Camp—0 0 1 5 0 1 0 1 0 24 28 55 10—125
Anderw Ponzi—0 0 14 0 7 0 38 4 0 0 0 48—101.

George Kelley, Philadelphia, defeated Robert Lindblom of Seattle, Wash., 125 to 109 in 18 innings in the first afternoon match. Kelly's high run was 48 and Lindblom's 32.

The contest, which brought Kelly his fifth victory in seven starts, was a tedious affair, requiring two hours and 45 minutes to play. Both contestants showed signs of strain, on two occasions Lindblom resorting to left-handed play, only to miss.

Kelly in the thirteenth inning held a 113-to-60 lead; but Lindblom ran 32 in the next to come close. His left-handed shot on the thirty-third ball failed to click. Poor playing followed the run. The match by innings:

George Kelly—0 1 8 0 0 13 22 48 0 0 0 0 24 0 0 0 7 6—128. (Scratches, 4.) Total—125.
Robert Lindblom—0 1 8 3 8 0 14 15 12 1 0 0 1 32 13 0 0 5—113. (Scratches, 4). Total—109.

Rudolph defeated John M. Layton, of St. Louis, in the second afternoon match, 125 to 44, in 12 innings. Rudolph's high run was 65 and Layton's 20. The match by innings:

Erwin Rudolph—0 0 0 49 65 0 5 0 0 0 2 6—127. (Scratches 2). Total—125.
J. M. Layton—0 0 0 0 0 20 1 0 0 15 11—47. (Scratches 3). Total—44.

YALE NEWS OBJECTS TO TIE-GAME SYSTEM

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 12 (AP)—Objection to deciding tie football games on points was raised yesterday by the Yale News in an editorial.

Pointing out that it had supported the system in the recent charity tournament here only as an "emergency measure," the News said:

"The round-robin too much resembled a medieval tournament or a gladiatorial exhibition to justify any substitution of it for the regular type of game. It had several features which showed it was played for the audience and not for the team.

"Can you imagine Yale and Harvard playing to a nothing to nothing draw and three . . . men in white duck postulating who had really won?

"Conducted along these lines, amateur athletics would soon lose all elements of sportsmanship."

MIDDLESEX BOWL PLAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON CENTRE, Mass., Dec. 12—Play for the Middlesex Bowl squash racquets championship starts on Dec. 19 at the Newton Centre Squash Tennis Club. The final-round date is set for Jan. 9, 1932, all matches consisting of the best three in five games. The second bowl, offered for competition in 1924, is to become the property of the player winning it three times. One leg each is held by Myles P. Baker, Ralph A. Powers and Thomas E. Jansen, present holder. William H. Rice Jr. and Paul B. Watson have each won the title twice. In addition to the bowl, prizes will be awarded the winner and runnerup.

MASS. STATE ELECTS TWO

AMHERST, Mass., Dec. 12 (AP)—Robert Taft '33 of Mendon, Mass., was elected captain of the Massachusetts State College soccer team for next season at a meeting here yesterday. Taft played inside right on this year's unbeaten eleven. David Craig '33 of Dalton, Mass., was elected to head the varsity cross-country team next year. Clifford R. Foskett '32 of East Weymouth, captain of this year's football team, was awarded the Allan Leon Pond memorial medal.

CAPTAIN AND MANAGER CHOSEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTON, Penna., Dec. 12—Adam J. Cirillo '34, who plays end, has been elected captain of the 1932 football team at Lafayette College, it was announced yesterday. Cirillo's home is in Brooklyn, N. Y., and he has received the varsity insignia for two years. Charles C. Thomason '34 of Easton was chosen student manager of the eleven.

GUARD TO LEAD HAVERFORD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12—At Haverford College annual football banquet here yesterday, Harry L. Hansen '33 of Yonkers, N. Y., was chosen to lead the 1932 eleven. He plays guard.

Nebraska Given Four Places On All-Big Six Football Team

Iowa State and Kansas State Are Given Two Places Each on Conference Eleven—Cronkite for Captain

ALL-"BIG SIX" CONFERENCE 1931 FOOTBALL TEAM

Position	Player and Class	College
Left end	H. O. Cronkite '32	Kansas State
Left tackle	H. M. Rhea '33	Nebraska
Left guard	C. A. Teel '32	Oklahoma
Center	L. S. Ely '33	Nebraska
Right guard	E. L. Koster '32	Nebraska
Right tackle	O. P. C. Rost '32	Kansas
Right end	C. J. Schiele '33	Missouri
Quarterback	Roger Bowen '33	Iowa State
Left halfback	E. L. Auker '32	Kansas State
Right halfback	R. F. Grefe '33	Iowa State
Fullback	G. H. Sauer '34	Nebraska

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo., Dec. 12—Four places are unavoidably awarded to University of Nebraska players on the "Big Six" all-star selection for 1931. They carried the Cornhuskers, undefeated in the Conference, to the championship. Iowa State, which came from the bottom to second place, placed two players, as did also Kansas State. The other teams in the Conference, Missouri, Oklahoma and Kansas, placed one man each.

There were two outstanding players in the Conference, and both were also selected last year. They are H. O. Cronkite '32, end at Kansas State, and H. M. Rhea '33, tackle at Nebraska. Cronkite was a brilliant pass catcher, even against the keenest opposition, a splendid punter and place kicker, and a sure tackling and shrewd player on defense. He was a superior student and an enthusiastic leader. In view of all these qualifications he might well be elected captain of the honor eleven.

Tackle Rhea was given a high rating by all the opposing coaches who observed his play throughout the season. Rhea weighs 220 pounds, is rangy, rugged and experienced in all the arts of tackle play, and carried on his work with an energy and enthusiasm that set the pace for the entire Nebraska forward wall.

A First-Year Star

For the other end post opposite Cronkite, the favorite is C. J. Schiele '34 of Missouri, who commanded recognition despite the fact this is his first year of varsity play. Close behind him are ranked S. A. Watkins '34 of Oklahoma and G. E. Hanson '33 of Kansas. Another good end was H. P. Templeton '34 of Iowa State, who should be more prominent next year if he maintains his initial standard of performance.

Opposite Rhea at tackle is placed O. P. C. Rost of Kansas, who covered a lot of territory with his 205 pounds. He was efficient both in the charging offensive, and in defensive work, always on the job in his own sector, and often in the thick of plays elsewhere. He is considered perhaps the third most outstanding player of the "Big Six" season. Other fine tackles were C. L. Gilbert '33 of Nebraska and K. E. Kerby '33 of Missouri.

There were a number of splendid guards, with G. E. Koster '32 of Nebraska and C. A. Teel '32 of Oklahoma leading. Koster was used to kick afterpoints, and Teel attracted a great deal of attention. A. R. Hraba '32 of Kansas State might be preferred to Teel by many, while G. S. Nagel '32 of Iowa State, Walter Zeckser '33 of Kansas State and H. R. Austin '32 were rated highly.

At center were two players who monopolized attention. They were L. S. Ely '33 of Nebraska, who is given first choice, and P. R. Young '33 of Oklahoma. The latter was known especially for his reliability on defense.

Iowa State Quarterback

Apparently Iowa State had the two best quarterbacks in the conference, as they were mentioned most prominently on all sides. They are Roger Bowen '33 and R. F. Grefe '33. The former is chosen because of his strategic ability, and because the latter served as often at halfback, where his all-around ability assured him of a halfback place on the all-star team. Another fine quarterback was Ray McMillin '32 at Kansas State. This team, like Iowa State, had another quarterback of all-around brilliance, E. L. Auker '32, who likewise performed at halfback.

So the halfback posts go with a scant loophole for dissent to Grefe and Auker. Both, in addition to being fast and shifty open-field runners, were accurate tacklers and cunning defensive players, and both were able punters, place and drop kickers. In the kicking department Grefe had the edge, not only on Auker, but upon almost any back in the conference. Two other fine halfbacks were G. M. Stuber '34 of Missouri and C. H. Smith '33 of Kansas. These two were likewise often used at quarterback. E. H. W. Schaake '33 of Kansas and G. A. Warren '32 of Oklahoma were star backs.

At fullback Nebraska again comes to the front with the two leading candidates. G. H. Sauer '34 is selected over R. T. Kreizinger '32 because of the all-around brilliance of his play. Against opposition that stopped all the other backs on the Cornhusker squad, Sauer was able to gain, combining power with shiftiness and speed. On defense he was everywhere, making tackle after tackle on successive plays until at times it seemed as though Sauer was a powerful plunger; but he had his ups and downs and was not quite so versatile as his younger team mate, R. M. Graham '34 of Kansas State is mentioned as perhaps the third best fullback, while Smith of Kansas several times filled the rôle with efficiency.

PRINCETON CLUB INVITATION PLAY

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 12—Edward G. McLaughlin and Philip T. Moore, the two stars which will represent the Columbia University Club, in the Princeton Club invitation squash tennis tournament in the absence of Rowland B. Haines, both displayed their skill in convincing style yesterday when the second day of the tourney was staged. McLaughlin, at the head of the draw, outfought the steadiness of Edwin Muller of the home club, to win at 15—13, 15—8, while Moore was equally effective against L. H. Sonneborn, Yale Club, to win at 15—7, 15—8.

The third seeded player to compete, Edward R. Larigan, Crescent Athletic Club, was equally successful, defeating Leonard S. Green, the City Athletic Club leader, 15—10, 15—6.

Only three matches remain to be played in the second round, and two of these will be played Saturday afternoon, as well as several of the second-round battles. The balance of the second round is scheduled for Monday, with one first-round match set for Sunday. The summary:

PRINCETON CLUB INVITATION SQUASH TENNIS TOURNAMENT—First Round

Edward G. McLaughlin, Columbia U. C., defeated Edwin Muller, Princeton Club, 15—13, 15—8.
Arnold Wood Jr., Princeton Club, won from Fergus Reid Jr., Yale Club, by default.
Murray Taylor, Harvard Club, defeated Robert J. Larner, Yale Club, 15—6, 15—4.
R. Mason Kirkland, N. Y. A. C., defeated S. R. Jandorg, Fraternity S. T. C., 15—7, 15—1.
P. J. Cohalan, N. Y. A. C., defeated L. A. Strasser, City A. C., 15—11, 15—4.
Philip T. Moore, Montclair A. C., defeated L. H. Bonneborn, Yale Club, 15—7, 15—9.
E. R. Larigan, Crescent A. C., defeated L. S. Green, City A. C., 15—10, 15—6.

EAST-WEST SQUAD COMPLETED

CHICAGO, Dec. 12 (AP)—Marchmont Schwartz, University of Notre Dame's "All-America" halfback, and Russell A. Rebholz, University of Wisconsin backfield star, yesterday accepted invitations to join the East-West squad for its game against the West in the Shriners' benefit game at San Francisco on New Year's Day. Their acceptance completes Coach Dick Hanley's section of the team. The Midwest stars who will join with eastern aces selected by Coach Andy Kerr of Colgate are: Schwartz, Notre Dame; J. C. Purvis, Purdue; Rebholz, Wisconsin; R. E. Russell, Northwestern; W. E. Hewitt, Michigan, backs, and J. D. Marvil, Northwestern; F. N. Hoffman, Notre Dame; P. E. Engebretsen, Northwestern; R. J. Haubrich, Ohio State; C. L. Miller, Purdue, linemen; Alvin Teeter, Minnesota, end.

IOWA COACH RESIGNS

IOWA CITY, Iowa, Dec. 12 (AP)—Burton A. Ingwersen, head football coach at the University of Iowa since 1924, announced his resignation yesterday. Ingwersen was quoted as saying he feared a disagreement between university officials and alumni, and that he would rather quit than cause any trouble. He said he thought Iowa would be "better off with a change of coaches." Dr. Lauer two weeks ago announced that no change was contemplated as far as Ingwersen was concerned.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL RESULT

Miami 14, Alabama 13.

OHIO STATE ELECTS AND MAKES AWARDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 12—J. R. Hoffer '33, in the College of Commerce, has been elected captain of the Ohio State University basketball team. The election, coming as a surprise, was held on the eve of the opening game of the Buckeye schedule, in which the Ohioans defeated Ohio University, 25 to 18. Hoffer has played two years of football in the backfield and besides being a track man, was a regular on the varsity cage squad last year. He is playing at guard now.

At the annual appreciation banquet for the football team, letters were awarded to 28 members of the varsity, with 17 letters and sweaters being awarded to members of the reserve eleven. At the banquet, too, 41 members of the freshman team were given numerals and sweaters and 64 more granted numerals.

According to freshman coach Ernest Godfrey there were 267 freshmen out for the squad this year and 161 finished the season.

Varsity major "O's" were awarded to the following regulars: W. McN. Bell '32, J. V. Benis '32, K. L. Hocheran '33, R. J. Grady '32, R. J. Haubrich '32, Capt. S. K. Holcomb '32, E. M. Kile '32, Louis Peppe '32, H. P. Rabenstein '32, E. H. Baumgarten '33, W. M. Carroll '33, J. B. Ferrall '33, J. Z. Greenberg '33, Captain-elect L. G. Hinchman '33, J. R. Hoffer '33, F. M. Lukz '33, B. H. Nasman, 33, M. D. Varner '33, R. S. Smith '33, P. B. Conrad '34, C. F. Cramer '34, P. D. Delich '34, J. T. Gallus '34, Sidney Gillman '34, T. C. Keefe '34, M. T. Oliphant '34, M. N. Vuchinich '33 and Watson Welever '34.

MISS WARING WINS AGAIN

PINEHURST, N. C., Dec. 12 (AP)—For the fourth consecutive year, Miss Helen Waring of New York won the annual Pinehurst women members' golf tournament here yesterday. She defeated Mrs. John D. Chapman of Greenwich, Conn., 4 and 3 in the final match of the championship division to capture the 1931 title.

JURDEN TO LEAD HARRIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BETHLEHEM, Penna., Dec. 12—Wilbur L. Jurden '33 of Mount Vernon, N. Y., yesterday was elected captain of next year's cross-country team at Lehigh University. Jurden is holder of the three-mile campus record and one of the most consistent point winners on the harrier team.

FURMAN CAPTAIN NAMED

GREENVILLE, S. C., Dec. 12 (AP)—Ralph Peden '33 of Fork Shoals, S. C., a guard, was elected captain of the 1932 Furman University football team yesterday.

'BIG TEN' FIVES OPEN ON JAN. 4

Each Basketball Team Will Play 12 Games in Conference

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 12—In the chase for the "Big Ten" Conference basketball championship, defended by Northwestern University, 60 games will be played. Preliminary contests are well under way. The squads have been practicing a month or more. The first Conference date, Jan. 4, will produce three games—Wisconsin at Northwestern, Indiana at Purdue and Ohio State at Illinois. The season is to close March 7 with four games.

Each team is playing 12 games, home and home engagements with six of the nine rivals. One new field house, that at Chicago, will be available for the contests. Most of the other members have constructed new auditoriums for basketball and other indoor sports during the last few years, and with Chicago's improvement basketball appears to be headed for one of its greatest seasons in the "Big Ten" in the way of accommodating crowds, and the larger crowds make competition keener. The complete schedule follows:

Jan. 4—Wisconsin at Northwestern, Indiana at Purdue, Ohio State at Illinois; 9—Minnesota at Chicago, Indiana at Northwestern, Purdue at Illinois, Michigan at Wisconsin, Iowa at Ohio State; 11—Wisconsin at Purdue, Illinois at Indiana, Northwestern at Iowa, Minnesota at Michigan; 16—Wisconsin at Chicago, Michigan at Northwestern, Ohio State at Iowa, Indiana at Minnesota; 18—Northwestern at Wisconsin, Illinois at Michigan, Iowa at Indiana; 23—Ohio State at Northwestern, Chicago at Illinois, Michigan at Minnesota; 28—Michigan at Ohio State; 30—Chicago at Minnesota.

Feb. 6—Chicago at Iowa; 8—Northwestern at Indiana, Purdue at Ohio State, Iowa at Minnesota; 13—Purdue at Chicago, Iowa at Northwestern, Illinois at Ohio State, Minnesota at Indiana; 15—Minnesota at Illinois, Ohio State at Purdue, Wisconsin at Indiana, Iowa at Michigan; 20—Ohio State at Chicago, Northwestern at Purdue, Michigan at Illinois, Wisconsin at Minnesota, Indiana at Iowa; 22—Chicago at Wisconsin, Purdue at Indiana, Northwestern at Michigan; 27—Purdue at Wisconsin, Illinois at Minnesota, Chicago at Ohio State, Michigan at Iowa; 29—Iowa at Chicago, Illinois at Purdue, Wisconsin at Michigan, Northwestern at Ohio State.

March 5—Illinois at Chicago, Purdue at Northwestern, Indiana at Wisconsin, Minnesota at Iowa; 7—Indiana at Illinois, Ohio State at Michigan, Minnesota at Wisconsin, Chicago at Purdue.

Diegel and Burke Win Two Rounds

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 12 (AP)—While two favorites set a brilliant pace to stay in the running yesterday, four other outstanding contenders bowed to lesser-known opponents in sensational first and second rounds of the $7500 San Francisco match play open golf championship.

Leonard H. (Leo) Diegel of Agua Caliente, Mex., defending champion, and Billy Burke of Greenwich, Conn., moved up to the quarterfinals of the upper and lower brackets, the former having but little opposition, while Burke met and matched a stern test in the morning round.

Diegel defeated Sid Harmon of Salt Lake City, 7 and 6, in the first round and took the measure of R. Asami of Yokohama, champion of Japan, 5 and 3, in the afternoon 18.

Carried to two extra holes, Burke forced out T. Miyamoto of Osaka, champion of Japan in 1929 and 1930, on the twentieth hole in the opening round. The American titleholder had less trouble on the second 18, defeating James Thomson of Colorado Springs, 2 and 1.

The second round saw the defeat of two formidable players, Harry Cooper of New York and Frank Walsh of Chicago. Cooper lost to Frank Morrison of Beverly Hills on the nineteenth, while Romie Espinosa of San Francisco showed the way to Walsh with a 1-up win.

Romie, younger brother of two more famous Espinosas, Al and Abe, also furnished an upset in the morning with a 3-and-2 victory over Olin A. Dutra of Santa Monica.

Another second-round upset saw Gene Sarazen of Great Neck, L. I., former United States open champion, make his last stand in the tournament. The stocky star was defeated by Al Zimmerman of Portland, 5 and 4, Zimmerman turning in a sterling brand of play.

Among the thousand or more spectators gallerying the matches was a curly haired youngster who would have liked very much to have been in a competitive rôle. He was Horton Smith, tall Missourian, who won medal honors Wednesday and then was eliminated from further play when he met with an automobile mishap. He was one of the ranking favorites of the tournament.

In other second-round matches, George Von Elm of Los Angeles defeated Joseph H. Kirkwood of Chicago 1 up, while Johnny Golden of Norton, Conn., won from John Dewey Longworth, Oakland, by the same score.

Wilfred H. (Wiffy) Cox, Brooklyn, scored a 2-and-1 victory over Al Zimmerman.

CLASS C NOVICE SQUASH TENNIS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 12—J. S. Becker of the Yale Club, the newest star in squash tennis, began his battle for victory in the class C novice tournament at the New York Athletic Club and reached the third round without playing, through the default of L. S. Richards of the home club. W. F. Koch of the Crescent Athletic Club, the seeded player at the other end of the draw, had to fight for his advance, being carried to three games by J. P. Carey of the home club before he won at 10—15, 15—8, 15—8. Van Buren Taliaferro, another of the Yale Club players, decided to default, while W. Dickson Cunningham, the fourth seeded player, received a default on Thursday.

Facts About Professional Hockey Players—No. 147

LAWRENCE AURIE
Detroit, National Hockey League

First played professional hockey with London Panthers of the Canadian Professional Hockey League in the 1926-27 season. He was born Feb. 8, 1905, at Sudbury, Ont., Can. He is a righthand shot, is 5ft. 6in. in height, weighs 160 pounds, and plays right wing. His record:

1925-26—Galt Seniors, Ontario Hockey Association
1926-27—London, Canadian Professional Hockey League
1927-31—Detroit, National Hockey League

SPORTS BRITISH

"ALL IN" WRESTLING—AND WRESTLING

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

THE promoters of the "all in" method of wrestling in England, who by now may be convinced that they are on the wrong track, have informed us that the particular system of antagonistics which they sponsor is compounded of the best features of the catch-can and Greco-Roman styles, with ju-jitsu (or rather judo), the Japanese art of self-defense. From which it seems reasonably clear that those responsible for this interesting amalgamation may not clearly appreciate that the catch-can style includes everything that goes to making up the Greco-Roman style, and that to speak of the fusion of the two is misleading.

"All in" wrestling, in other words, is not what it pretends to be. It is nothing but catch-can wrestling minus the elimination of those tricks which in the name of humanity and fair play have been prohibited to all recognized followers of the ancient art of wrestling, plus certain moves used by judo exponents, and also permitting a limited use of the clenched fist. Therefore, in the opinion of British wrestlers, to refer to it as a sport is not permissible, and to style it as wrestling is incorrect. Behind judo lies the idea of self-defense; back of the "all in" game is a suggestion that it is what it is not. Were it actually to live up to its name, a genuine contest would at once call for police interference. And it would not call in vain.

Should Be Regarded as Performances

After a chat with Mr. Percy Longhurst, the honorary secretary of the English National Amateur Wrestling Association, the writer was left in no doubts as to the absurdity of describing "all in" performances—it is to their credit that they should be regarded as performances—as a combination of the three best-known wrestling styles. Mr. Longhurst, who has refereed wrestling matches at several Olympic Games and other international meetings in many parts of the world, plunged some little way into the depths of his profound knowledge of the game.

What is known as the Greco-Roman style, he pointed out, is a French invention dating from approximately the middle of the nineteenth century, and it is certainly no more Greek than it is Roman. It differs from the old classic wrestling systems as assuredly as chalk does from cheese. Though it is the favorite style of the majority of the European countries, in neither Great Britain nor Switzerland has it ever gained any meed of popularity, notwithstanding the fact that an Englishman, one Tom Cannon, a Lancastrian of gigantic physique and enormous strength, had some justification for his claim to be considered the greatest exponent of his day in this style. From England, the Greco-Roman code traveled to the United States, where for some years it was a very inconsiderable rival to the native styles, brought also from England—the catch-can, the Cornish, and the now defunct collar-and-elbow style, such as is described by Thomas Hughes in "Tom Brown's Schooldays."

The main feature of the Greco-Roman style is that the use of the legs for tripping and throwing—surely the very essence of wrestling proper—is strictly forbidden. Nor may the legs be used defensively. A contestant lifted from his feet by a body hold is debarred the use of the instinctive move of locking a leg or foot about his lifter's lower limbs as a check against being cast to the ground so that his shoulders shall simultaneously hit the mat and a fall be gained. A further restriction is that all holds must be taken above the hips.

Now, in the catch-can style the performer may do anything that the Greco-Roman code permits, plus the offensive and defensive use of the legs, and he is permitted, besides, all freedom in the choice of taking hold, subject to restrictions that are obviously desirable. The definition of a fall is exactly the same as for the Greco-Roman.

Genuine Code of "All In" Is Judo

The only genuine code of "all in" wrestling is the Japanese art of judo. Here, nothing is prohibited. It is first, last and all the time a system of self-defense, perhaps the most comprehensive and intricate yet devised. The Japanese term it a war exercise. The judo exponent argues that, in self-defense, the question of "fouls" does not arise. In judo, therefore, no "fouls" are recognized. Of course, for the purpose of instruction, demonstration or exercise, certain moves are not brought into effective play. A contestant at the mercy of one of the formidable grips quickly taps his opponent, or the mat, to indicate that he admits defeat, and the pressure is at once removed. So judo, in its competitive aspect, is judo with the brakes on.

And judo, with the brakes off, would be "all in" wrestling—quite impracticable, in this age, as a box office attraction. "All in" wrestling, therefore, can best be regarded, as Mr. Longhurst puts it, as "a simulacrum of an impermissible thing." It is a modern rendering, perhaps, of the pankration, one of the forms of classic athletic contest which Baron Pierre de Coubertin ignored when he began his life work of bringing about a revival of the ancient Olympic Games. And British wrestlers, now that they have had an opportunity of seeing something like the pankration brought up to date, feel quite definitely that Baron Pierre de Coubertin was right.

Seeded Players Lose in Class B

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 12—Three of the seeded players in the Class B special squash tennis tournament at the City Athletic Club departed from the tourney yesterday, when the second day devoted itself to the middle of the first round, with the balance of the 66 players entered scheduled for play this afternoon. Norman C. Willett, Columbia University Club, seeded fifth, was eliminated by Otis C. Stanton of the Harvard Club; while John S. Davidson, Yale Club, No. 7, and Benjamin W. Richert, New York Athletic Club, No. 6, defaulted to their opponents.

Harold Ablowich of the home club, No. 8, caused a sensation by defeating F. S. Whitehouse of the Princeton Club with the utmost ease by a score of 15—6, 15—6. He was the only seeded player to come through. The four leaders, W. J. Hall, Crescent A. C., Frank V. Brodil, Park Avenue S. C., Carl H. Donner, Princeton Club, and Seymour L. Samuels of the home club will play their first matches today. The summary:

NATIONAL SQUASH TENNIS CLASS B SPECIAL—First Round

Donald Lawson, Crescent A. C., defeated C. P. Weidlich, Yale Club, 15—1, 15—0.
E. J. Gleason, N. Y. A. C., defeated H. K. Sayen, Fraternity S. T. C., 15—11, 11—15, 15—5.
W. W. Stokes Jr., Yale Club, defeated D. B. Carson, Park Avenue S. C., 15—1, 15—7.
Albert Wertheim, City A. C., won from J. S. Davidson, Yale Club, by default.
Otis C. Stanton, Harvard Club, defeated N. C. Willett, Columbia U. C., 15—8, 8—15, 17—14.
H. D. Wood Jr., Princeton Club, won from B. W. Richert, N. Y. A. C., by default.
Harold Ablowich, City A. C., defeated F. S. Whitehouse, Princeton Club, 15—6, 15—6.
William P. Hoffman, Bayside T. C., defeated Prescott Evarts, Yale Club, 15—7, 15—4.
Charles O. Hedlund, Block Hall Club, defeated H. A. Haines, Park Avenue S. C., 9—15, 15—12, 15—7.
S. R. Shepherd, Block Hall Club, won from W. H. English Jr., Crescent A. C., by default.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Beloit 40, Northwestern College 21.
Butler 23, Evansville 19.
Calvin 20, Albion 18.
Carthage 40, Culver Stockton 19.
Coe 24, Augustana 20.
Concordia 28, North Dakota 21.
Columbia 31, Stetson Hall 23.
Cincinnati 41, Georgetown (Ky) 23.
DePaul 29, Southern California 18.
Hanover 35, N. A. G. U. 20.
Iowa Teachers 29, Oklahoma Aggies 27.
Iowa Wesleyan 28, Graceland 18.
Joliet 36, Wheaton 27.
Kalamazoo Teachers 32, Olivet 26.
Kansas 32, Kansas State 30.
LaCrosse T. 41, Winona T. 24.
Lake Forest 27, Milwaukee Tech 24.
Lincoln 31, Crane 26.
N. D. State 40, Moorhead 17.
Pratt 29, Dickinson 25.
Ripon 38, Green Bay Y 32.
St. John's 38, Catholic 18.
St. Thomas 34, Stout 29.
St. Olaf 36, River Falls 18.
Seventh Reg. 27, Lillanwa 25.
Wisconsin 30, Brigham Young 16.
Xavier 36, Cedarville 12.
Yale 18, Rhode Island 16.

COLLEGE SWIMMING RESULT

Brown 16, Conn. Aggies 16.

N. A. Y. R. U. Holds Annual Meeting

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 12—The North American Yacht Racing Union, at its annual meeting at the Yale Club, voted to appoint a committee to investigate the possibilities of international racing in the 12-meter class, which, according to enthusiasts, may rival the historic America's Cup in importance. The N. A. Y. R. U. officials gave encouragement, but no assurances, to the backers of international 12-meter racing.

Clifford D. Mallory, president of the racing union, pointed out at the meeting Friday night that first-rate competition with 12-meter boats could hardly be expected next summer because it would mean that the United States must build and tune up a fleet of larger boats. Yacht building plans may be started at once, but it would take all of next summer and perhaps part of 1933 to get the boats into proper shape for competition.

Yachting activities in the 1932 Olympic Games at Los Angeles have been taken care of, Mr. Mallory said that Olympic officials had given the union full authority in the matter and that the union had appointed the Southern California Yacht Racing Association, one of its member organizations, to handle the details on the coast.

Mr. Mallory, in his report, told of the increased scope of the union's activities in the United States and Canada, including the taking over of the management of the Sears Cup races and other junior yachting activities. In view of the importance and growth of junior yacht racing in the United States, Mr. Mallory said, the executive committee of the association has decided to establish a separate junior division, with a separate committee to manage the affairs of the boy and girl sailors under 18 years.

Commodore Mallory, of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, Greenwich, Conn., was reëlected president of the N. A. Y. R. U., which he has headed ever since it came into being, largely through his efforts, several years ago. Other officers elected were: Thomas K. Wade of Toronto and Stuart Haldorn of San Francisco, vice-presidents; Fred D. Porter of Chicago, treasurer; Donald H. Cowl of New York, secretary; and G. Herrick Duggan of Montreal, Edwin Lee Jahncke of New Orleans, Joseph V. Santry of Boston, and A. N. Kent of San Francisco, members of the executive committee. Mr. Haldorn is the only new officer in the group, succeeding the late Joseph M. Macdonough.

ALFRED WINSOR HAS 17 MEN ON SQUAD

Alfred Winsor, former Harvard University hockey coach, has selected 17 men to form a Boston team for the elimination contests in preparation for the coming Olympics. He named the squad Friday after presiding over three weeks of practice and two exhibition games between the University Club and Boston Hockey Club sextets. The squad follows:

Forwards—Ty Anderson (Swampscott High and Boston Hockey Club), John P. Chase (Harvard and University Club), Paul Curtis (Yale and University Club), H. Douglas Everett Jr. (University Club), John B. Garrison (Harvard and University Club), Channing Hilliard (Arlington High and University Club), Raymond Hunt (University Club), Winthrop H. Palmer (Yale and University Club), Peter Sanford (Melrose High and Boston Hockey Club) and Gordon Smith (Middlesex School and Boston Hockey Club).

Defense men—Samuel L. Batcheider (Harvard and University Club), Edmund Dagnino (Melrose High and Boston Hockey Club), Joseph Fitzgerald (Boston College and University Club) and Ben Langmaid (Williams).

Goalies—Jerry Cosby (unattached), Sidney Farrell (Bates) and Ted Frazier (Stoneham High and Boston Hockey Club).

Rail Labor Votes For Pay Cut Talk

CHICAGO, Dec. 12 (AP)—The question whether railway labor will accept a voluntary 10 per cent reduction has been shifted back to the railroad presidents by union representatives.

The presidents, as represented by Mr. Daniel S. Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and chairman of the nine executives who met in New York recently, immediately accepted the union proposition. Mr. Willard said he had arranged to call a conference of all railway presidents early next week.

Without committing themselves in any way, the 1500 general chairmen representing the principal railway brotherhoods last night "invited and urged" the presidents to meet with union leaders and negotiate an agreement.

COCHRAN AND HOPPE EXHIBIT THEIR SKILL

Welker Cochran and W. F. Hoppe, star billiard players, opened a two-day exhibition at the Twentieth Century billiard rooms on Summer Street, Boston, Mass., Friday, making appearances in the afternoon and evening. The engagements consisted of 250 points balkline, 250 points three-cushion caroms, and an exhibition of trick and fancy shots. The scores follow:

Afternoon

W. F. Hoppe	3	153	1	*93	—250
Cochran	71	26	4	93	—101

*Incompleted.

Evening

W. F. Hoppe	6	51	68	24	75 26—250
Cochran	50	84	3	68	40 —199

CUBS GET RICHBOURG

President Emil E. Fuchs of the Boston National League baseball club announced Friday that the Braves had sent Lance Richbourg, veteran outfielder, to the Chicago Cubs. Apparently the Tribe has received neither cash nor players in return for him as yet, but it is expected that within a few days the completion of the deal will be announced from the Braves' headquarters. Boston is badly in need of an experienced infielder, and will probably get one from the Cubs. Richbourg came to the Braves in 1926 from the Milwaukee club of the American Association.

OMIT ERIE PREFERRED DIVIDEND

CLEVELAND, Dec. 12—Directors of Erie Railroad have taken no action on the semiannual dividend of $2 on the first preferred, due to be paid Dec. 30.

Two Games Played In California Race

CALIFORNIA HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Oakland	1	0	0	3	2	2
Hollywood	1	0	0	4	2	2
San Francisco	0	0	0	0	0	0
Los Angeles	0	0	2	4	7	0

RESULT DEC. 5
Hollywood 4, Los Angeles 2.
RESULT DEC. 10
Oakland 3, Los Angeles 2.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Dec. 12—Hollywood defeated Los Angeles in the opening game of the California Hockey League at the Palais de Glace, Dec. 5; by 4 goals to 2. Chuck Dunn, of Vancouver last year, led the Hollywood scoring with two well-placed goals, Bobby Benson, Seattle veteran, and McQuaig each adding one. Don Cummings and Frank Nichols made the points for Los Angeles, but lack of condition prevented any chance of their team defeating the sharp play of Jack Walker's well-trained aggregation. Fred "Mickey" Ion refereed in big league fashion.

Oakland, the league champion, and called Oakland Sheiks last season, treated the audience to a thrilling finish Dec. 10, Phil Stevens scoring the winning goal just before the final bell, resulting in Oakland winning over Los Angeles, 3 to 2. The game was played at the latter's rink. Ganton Scott, of San Francisco last season, shot two goals in the opening period for Oakland and Don Cummings and Guy Pool contributed goals to tie the score late in the third session. Ion's officiating was a feature.

ASTON ELECTED AT TEXAS A. & M.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLLEGE STATION, Texas., Dec. 12—J. W. Aston '33, fullback, was elected to captain the 1932 Texas A. & M. College football eleven here last week. Aston succeeds Carl D. Moulden '32, tackle.

Local Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 c

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information

For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Tenacre Inc.

Tel. Princeton 755 PRINCETON, N. J.
Rest home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

FOR SALE—Fine large Paisley Shawl $20; small one $10; also chair, mirror. Tel. Buckminster 2-9803, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HOUSES TO LET

UNFURNISHED 5-room modern house, $55 monthly; near entrance George Washington Bridge. HERZING, 161 Chestnut St. Leonia, N. J.

LUGGAGE REPAIRING

HONEST repairing lengthens the life of a damaged bag or trunk. COPLEY LUGGAGE SHOP, 63 Huntington Ave., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

E. F. CALDWELL, Inc.

EST. 1885
PRICE—SERVICE—RESPONSIBILITY
To New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Pittsburgh, Buffalo and Cleveland.
115 CANAL ST., BOSTON, MASS.
TEL. HAY market 3907-3908

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

OFFICES TO LET

BOSTON—Two days weekly in attractive, well-established practitioner's office in Little Bldg. V-23, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

HARRY J. VOLKER
Painter—Decorator—Paper Hanger
91-08 184th Street, Jamaica, L. I.
Tel. Republic 9-4973

PAYING GUESTS

DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA, "Live Oaks," 2270 South Ridgewood—Private home specially adapted for rest and study; separate rooms for quiet and reading; excellent food. MRS. BERNICE H SLAYTON, Box 154. Tel. 2004-W.

REFINED adult couple will welcome a few guests into quiet private home near Asheville, N. C.; open fires, steam heat and modern conveniences but old fashioned; southern cooking, hot rolls, beaten biscuits, fried chicken, waffles, etc.; residential location; comfort and hospitality stressed; references. Box X-78, Room 184, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institute
43 Central Ave., Newtonville, Mass. New. No. 7876

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STADIUM PLUMBING CO.
R. F. Rodenhiser
Plumbing and Heating. We go anywhere.
346 Cambridge Street, Allston, Mass.
Stadium 1192—3991. "27 years in business."

POSTERS

LIBERTY LOAN POSTERS

Complete set of advertising posters used in New England in the First, Second, Fourth and Fifth Loans. Collection includes about 70 posters, ranging up to 48 by 72 inches, together with various circulars, booklets, leaflets, window emblems, newspaper advertisements, etc. Would make splendid gift for library or society. Can be seen by appointment. C. E. PERKINS, 209 Washington Street, Boston.

PRINTING

PRINTING, engraving, office supplies; also unusual and distinctive personal greeting cards. I shall be glad to call and consult in regard to your needs. P. N. RIDDLE, 184 Summer St., Boston. Telephone Liberty 4366.

PUBLIC NOTICES

EXAMINATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION AS TEACHERS AND NURSES 1931

BOSTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS: Examinations of candidates for certificates of qualification to serve as teachers and nurses in the public schools of Boston will be held in The Teachers College of the City of Boston, Huntington Avenue, near The Fenway, during the week of the Christmas vacation, beginning Monday, December 28, 1931.

Detailed information with respect to these examinations may be obtained by application to the Chief Examiner, 15 Beacon Street, Boston.
JOEL HATHEWAY,
Chief Examiner.

REAL ESTATE

BRADENTON, FLA.—For sale for less than assessed valuation, modest 5-room furnished bungalow; sleeping porch, fireplace, electricity, bath, soft water; garage; near school and recreation park. Owner, E. M. WEINHOLD, 119 E. Haverhill St., Lawrence, Mass.

HOTEL IN FLORIDA
For Quick Sale

Three-story brick and concrete building completely equipped with sprinkler system, containing hotel lobby, dining room, kitchen, 40 guest rooms completely furnished, and six store rooms. Building covers 156x80 feet ground area, good business location, corner. Hotel in full operation, being leased subject to sale. Present day appraisals on the building alone are more than double the price asked. Price of building with hotel guest rooms fully furnished, $25,000. Half cash, balance good terms. No trades. Write

GLENN D. GERKE
Registered Real Estate Broker
WINTER HAVEN, FLORIDA

Brokers' correspondence invited.

WEST NEWTON HILL
of Special Interest

Situated on a winding, quiet lane, free from traffic noises and so safe for children. A new, always pleasing, brick Colonial home with over one-third acre of land. Large living room, panelled library, tiled kitchen and lavatory, 4 master chambers, 2 baths, maid's room and bath over the double garage. Basement room with fireplace. Oil heating, concealed radiation, insulated and metal weather stripping. Designed and built by a man who knows how and priced to interest you.

HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
273 Harvard St., Brookline, Mass. Asp. 1504

WALNUT HILL
BROOKLINE, MASS.

Single family house and garage; brick veneer of 7 rooms with hot water heat, large living room, fine sun room, dining room, breakfast nook and kitchen; 3 chambers, also enclosed sleeping porch on second floor, with tiled bathroom, combination bath and shower; special price for quick sale and reasonable terms.

Walnut Hill Realty Co. Pkwy. 5763

WINTER HAVEN, FLA.

Furnished home on large landscaped hillside lot, overlooking finest lake; 4 blocks to P. O.; 13 rooms, 2 baths, servants' quarters; rent or sell; price $15,000, terms. N. L. VAN DUYNE, Central Arcade, Box 1342, Winter Haven.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 308 Newbury St.—Home open for business people; meals as desired; central location; reasonable. Kenmore 6365.

PRIVATE residence, ocean block, rooms with or without bath. American plan; Christian Scientists preferred. Post Office Box 1019, Palm Beach, Fla.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 112 Bay State Road, Near Kenmore Station—Large sunny room with private bath, suitable for one or two persons. Beautifully furnished, in private home. Com. 9166.

BOSTON, Fenway Business Women's Club, 1126 Boylston St.—Permanent and tourist guests; ample housekeeping facilities on each floor; all warm outside rooms. Ken. 1902.

BOSTON—Unusually attractive rooms, with or without private bath; near Mass. Station, breakfast if desired; reasonable prices. W-21, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON, 11 Norway St., Suites 5 and 6—Pleasant rooms; permanent and transient guests; overlooking church park; kitchen privileges. Com. 7885.

BOSTON, MASS.—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN

BOSTON, 205 Huntington Ave.—Pleasant furnished room near church; private family. CARPENTER.

DON'T RENT ANYWHERE
Until You See the Pierrepont

The new Pierrepont offers you every luxury plus real economy. Commodious sunlit rooms, full hotel service. Swimming Pool, Roof, Solarium, $10-$20 weekly. Ideally located.
4 minutes Wall St., 18 minutes Times Square. COME! B. M. T. to Court St., I. R. T. to Borough Hall.
THE PIERREPONT
Pierrepont at Hicks St. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Tel. Main 4-5500

ROOMS TO LET (Continued)

BROOKLYN, Flatbush—Large double room; business couple or 2 ladies; reasonable. Box X-74, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Dean St., near Nostrand Ave.—Large, attractive, quiet room, next to bath. Decatur 2-3483.

DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.: The Serena—Heated rooms, private baths; attractive coffee shop; reasonable rates. 304 No. Ridgewood Ave.

MIAMI, FLA., 1203 N. E. First Ave.—Hotel rooms, exceptionally clean; running water, shower and tub baths; rates $5 to $7 per week.

NEW YORK CITY, 523 West 112th—Near church; cheerful outside; running water; refined home; board optional. University 4-2451 (PEARSON).

N. Y. C., 611 W. 114th St.—Comfortable, homelike room; excellent transportation; top floor; all night elevator service; $7; gentleman.

N. Y. C., 412 West 110th—Charming, modern, studio type single, private bathroom, $7; large, $10-$12; Frigidaire, housekeeping. FOSTER.

N. Y. C., 815 W. 110th (12 D)—Private apartment offers beautiful sunny front room, connecting bath, for 3; exceptional; 12th floor.

NEW YORK CITY, 545 W. 111th (Apt. 8 B)—Sunny outside room, single; river view. MRS. ELWOOD B. SMITH.

SOMERVILLE, MASS.—Two warm, sunny housekeeping rooms, nicely furnished, private shower. Somerset 3811-M. porch, modern conveniences, near bath with

SEWING MACHINES

REPAIRING and renting all makes of sewing machines; some good used machines, $7 and up. 817 Boylston Street, Boston. Com. 6827.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR, 38 years old, white, desires position, preferably with Christian Scientists. For further particulars write M. HINDERER, 72 Brower Ave., Woodmere, L. I., N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR, 20 years' experience, desires position; European experience; fluent French; will accommodate; excellent references. E. A. INSHAW, 51 Audubon Road, Boston.

CHAUFFEUR GENERAL—20 years' experience; full or part time; married; best references. WHITTIER, 16 University Rd., Brookline, Mass. Beacon 5407.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, colored, now employed but work expires on Dec. 15th, wishes position. Un 4-1181 (New York City).

OFFICE manager, accountant, 32 years old, 11 years' general administrative experience; very anxious to become associated with a growing concern where conscientious ability is recognized. W-18, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

POSITION wanted by colored man as chauffeur or anything; go anywhere; 20 years' experience; reliable. EDWARD WILLIAMS, 11½ Greenwich Park, Boston.

YOUNG man, salesman, desiring to stay in Boston, would like position of usefulness and small earning; has small car. W-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG MAN (23), 3 years university, desires to serve in any capacity. W-20, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ADVERTISING POSITION

Executive secretary with advertising and sales promotion experience, qualified to write own letters on advertising; accustomed to handling correspondence, copy, cuts, etc.; also advertising sales experience; will relieve my chief from detail; necessary initiative. W-23, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ATTENDANT-companion, governess or saleslady by young lady; experienced; references. Tel. Reg. 1296-R. R. E. G., 47 Eliot St., Chestnut Hill, Mass.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Piano, class and private. JANET WILLIAMS, pupil of Leschetizky and Godowsky. 1729 Caton Ave. Buckminster 2-0425.

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Teacher of Singing
Tone—Diction—Interpretation
Thorough training and repertoire for Church Soloists. Diction and Voice Projection for platform delivery.
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Carbon Paper Ribbons
STANDARD TYPEWRITERS RENTED
3 Months $8.00

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FOUR DISTINCT SHOPS
Shoes: Men, Women, Children — RICH'S 1917 SECOND AVE. — *Hose for Men, Women*

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Expert work—prices reasonable.
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Shipped every Thanksgiving and Christmas around the world.
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Grade A Milk
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Pure Bred Jerseys
Only
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Sea Foods of All Kinds
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Your money's worth or your money back.
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Montgomery-Roberts Co.
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"Where Shopping Is a Real Joy"
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"A Good Place to Shop"
Fine silks, rayon and cotton piece goods from the best manufacturers. Dainty Lingerie, Hosiery, Sweaters, Bathing Suits. McCall Patterns.

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104 NO. RIDGEWOOD AVENUE
Attractive Home-Cooked Meals
Price 50 cents

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The Big Store on a Little Street
A complete line of gifts

FLORIDA

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WHERE YOU CAN CHOOSE FOR YOURSELF

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DISTINCTIVE—INDIVIDUAL
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Palate Appeal
Worthmor Ice Cream
has it
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"Miami's largest and finest cleaners"
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HANNA MADE CANDIES
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Cottages by day, week or month
Hot or cold showers

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You will like our truly homemade delicacies. Cakes, pies, pastry fresh every morning.
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All classes of laundering and rug cleaning
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THE HOME OF GOOD EATS
201 N. E. FIRST AVE., MIAMI, FLA.

FLORIDA

MIAMI (Continued)

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Shell Gas and Oil
Complete Tire Service
Accessories at all our filling stations
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845 5th Street 1698 Alton Road
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Tree-Ripened Grapefruit
Oranges and Tangerines
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Mail orders receive special attention
JELLIES—MARMALADES
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Hamilton Michelsen Groves Co,
In business 20 years.
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Le Lian A. Krumm
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N. E. FIRST ST.
PHONE 2-8749
"Where beauty culture is an art"
You are cordially invited

"Always the Smartest"
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Exclusive hand-made models.
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Look well—last long
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37 Years of Service in Orlando
"QUALITY DID IT"
Two Stores: Orlando & Daytona Beach

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Gifts
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Orlando-Walk-Over Boot Shop
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Comfortable Shoes

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Facial Massage, Manicuring, Marcelling, Hair Cutting, Finger Waving, Permanent Waving, French Curl.

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Service Station
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Candy Novelties Cold Drinks

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1122 WEST CHURCH STREET
Old Mattresses Made New
We Do *We Clean Your*
Superior Upholstering Rugs Absolutely Clean
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Dollar Dry Cleaning Co.
A FLORIDA CORPORATION
ALL GARMENTS INSURED
490 N. Orange Ave. 108 S. Orange Ave.
Hamilton Hotel Winter Park
Branches—Daytona Beach, De Land, Lakeland, Tampa, Clearwater, Plant City, St. Petersburg.

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Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
SARASOTA • FORT MYERS • BRADENTON

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CLEANING and DYEING
LADIES' AND GENTS' APPAREL
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"We Strive to Do the Impossible—Please Everybody"

Our delivery covers the entire city in time for breakfast
Tampa Stock Farms Dairy
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AND
DIXIE CLEANERS
"BIGGEST and BEST"
Phones Laundry 4232 Dry Cleaners 2845

Old Reliable Shoe Fixry
CHARLES S. UNGER, *Manager*
Established 1910
Shoes dyed any color
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Quality Material—Honest Service
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TAMPA, FLA.

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A Complete Department Store

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Completely Equipped for Care of Skin, Hair and Nails

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Established 1896
Fine Quality Wearing Apparel
For Men, Women and Children
"Where Quality Is a Sacred Trust"

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la mode shoppe
MILDRED URQUHART
NO. 13 FAGAN ARCADE, W. PALM BEACH

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GOLD STRIPE

When in *Florida*—come to WINTER HAVEN and visit GRAY'S
The Store of Distinctive Women's Wear

FREDERICK & ANDERSON
mens wear

FARLEY ELECTRIC CO.
"Everything Electrical"
Telephone 27-441

THE
American National Bank
"THE FRIENDLY BANK"
Member Federal Reserve System
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GEORGIA

ATLANTA

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10 SHERIDAN DRIVE, Apt. 9

Phone Jackson 0414 ATLANTA, GEORGIA
Whitman's Laundry
"Beats the Devil"
Independent—Progressive—Competitive

J. J. BOOKOUT, Inc.
DIAMONDS—JEWELRY
SILVERWARE
Add to your Silver at the New Low Prices
Gorham and Towle Patterns
114 PEACHTREE ARCADE

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING
May's
DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
Atlanta, Ga.

We have that *Christmas Gift* you want for "Mother, Dad, Brother, Sister, Sweetheart"
CRAWFORD'S
122 FORSYTH STREET
Don't forget that box—Russell-McPhail's Chocolates

Domestic Laundry
Quality Laundry Service
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Telephone Raymond 1103

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"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
107 PEACHTREE ST., N.E.
ATLANTA, GA.

"CANADA DRY"
A delicious and refreshing drink. Always keep a carton in the house.
PIGGLY WIGGLY

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

OFFICE SUPPLIES
Fountain Pen Headquarters
MILLER'S BOOK STORE
64 BROAD STREET N.W.

MANRY'S CASCADE FLORIST
We deliver flowers for all occasions
1169 Cascade Ave. SW. Call West 2697

SAVANNAH

Keep That Fresh Snappy Appearance
in your clothes by having them Dry Cleaned often at
FREE BROS. DRY CLEANING CO.
408 E. Broughton St., Savannah, Ga.

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

LYKES SERVICE, Inc.
Complete Auto Service
FIRESTONE TIRES—QUAKER STATE OIL
ATLANTIC GAS
WASHING GREASING STORAGE
Cox Ave., 35 Market, Hilliard and Lexington
ALWAYS OPEN

COAL
Carolina Coal & Ice Co.
66 Patton Avenue Phone 130

Ottis Green Hardware Co.
Wholesale and Retail
HARDWARE *and* HOUSEFURNISHINGS
11 West Pack Sq. 9 and 11 Walnut St.

Abbott-Knight
Dry Cleansing
Mountain City Laundry
A Complete Cleaning Service
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Wholesale and Retail Ice
Refrigeration for Perishables
HIGH CLASS COAL
Office 24 SOUTH MARKET STREET

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Charlotte Laundry
Incorporated
Launderers, Dyers and Cleaners
Rug Cleaning—Hat Cleaning
A Service to Fit Every Purse
Dial Phone 3-5191
Corner 2nd and College Streets
P. O. Box 292 Dial Phone 3-0833

Charles W. Christian Co.
Heating and Ventilating Engineers and Contractors

PENNSYLVANIA

READING

The Famous
Crystal Restaurant
Twenty Years on the Square
The Home is the Only Competitor
545-547 Penn Street, Reading, Pa.

CONTINENTAL EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

AGENCIES WANTED

NEW ZEALAND — MANUFACTURERS' AGENT well-established connection throughout N. Z., with SAMPLE-ROOM centrally situated, is desirous of representing manufacturers or warehousemen. Apply P. O. Box 1046, Christchurch, New Zealand.

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CANNES REGION. MAGAGNOSC—Mesdemoiselles BABUT-MONOD receive few children; refined home, every care; also guests occasionally; modern accommodation; garden.

DRESSMAKING

PARIS — "SUZY OLIVIER." Dressmaking, lingerie. Comes to your home. Write to 6, rue de Calais (9ème). Tel.: Trinité 84-50.

ENGLISH LESSONS

PARIS—English conversation; commercial correspondence, interesting method; 100 frs. monthly, two lessons weekly. MISS REUSS, 227, Boulevard Pereire.

FLATS TO LET

MONTE CARLO—Furnished flat to let; sitting room, dining room, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom; constant hot water, central heating; sun all day; 5 GNS. a week. Miss PYM, 40 D, Holland Road, London, W. 14.

FOR SALE

POLITICAL CURIOSITY — German envelope year 1923, stamped 40 Milliard Marks. RHYNER, 17 Boulevard St-Marcel, Paris. Tel.: Gobelins 76-13.

FRENCH LESSONS

PARIS—French lady diplômée teaches French grammar, conversation; knowledge English. MLLE. ROBBA, 18 rue Ranelagh, Auteuil 72-99.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BADEN-BADEN, GERMANY. Sacrifice fine residential mansion, 11 rooms, 2 baths, large garage, all modern improvements, large plot of ground; fine garden and orchard. For particulars address A. BOESCHE, Hillsdale, N. J.

HOUSES TO LET

MADEIRA—Sunshine for winter; charming villa to let; no housekeeping troubles; English-speaking servant; glorious views, mountains, sea. Box M-766, 3 Avenue de l'Opéra, Paris.

LESSONS

BERLIN—English, Spanish, French lessons in classes or private, moderate prices. Büro of Commerce and Industries Ltd., Friedrichstr. 81 (Behrenstr.). Tel. Jaeger 2148.

MUSIC LESSONS

PARIS—Edyth Walker, dramatic soprano, formerly Metropolitan Opera, Covent Garden, Bayreuth, München; singing lessons; coaching opera and songs. Box W-66, 3 Ave. de l'Opéra.

POST WANTED

GERMANY—Lady experienced in giving special care and attention seeks post in family; best references. FRAULEIN MARIE LUDWIG, Lomnitz, Riesengebirge, Germany.

PARIS—English-French secretary; owns typewriter; works out or at home. Miss DORA DAVIS, 58, Faubourg St-Honoré.

TWO YOUNG MEN aged 22 seek employment overseas; good education, appearance, references; tackle anything with chance of advancement. Box M-904, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

SUITINGS

FRANKFURT a. M., Germany—Suitings. TUCHLAGER FRANKEL, Stiftstr. 7, I. Englische und deutsche Stoffe.

TEACHERS

LONDON—English lessons for foreigners, private or classes, by experienced certificated teacher; conversational, grammar, business, etc.; also French lessons by French teacher. MISS LIVESAY 36 Colville Terrace, London W 11

TO LET

NICE (South France)—TO LET, beautiful furnished and unfurnished apartments facing sea, with garden; 63, Promenade des Anglais; Gloria Mansions. Address enquiries: Proprietor, 39, Av. des Beaumettes, Nice.

FRANCE

CANNES—FRENCH RIVIERA

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ALFRED SHARON
Attorney-at-Law
17, rue des Belges, Cannes.
Many years of experience.

PARIS

MONITOR
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3 Avenue de l'Opéra

Grand Garage Descombes

13, rue Descombes, Paris (17ème) (Porte Champerret) Tel.: Wagram 19-19

Complete and Conscientious Garage SERVICE

We will buy, sell, exchange or repair a car of any make, hire you one for a day or a month, with or without a chauffeur.

ACCESSORIES
Sté Automobile Louis Graf & Co.

The English Tea House

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Tel.: Anjou 00-93 Tel.: Auteuil 28-58

Full supply of American and English Groceries

Christmas Puddings, Crackers, Bacon, Marmalade, Home-made Sausages, Cheese, Indian Specialities.

Apply for price list.

Hôtel Des Etats-Unis
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Built in 1928, very modern comfort. Moderate prices. Telegr.: Etauniotel.

Under same management:
HOTEL DE NOAILLES
9, rue de la Michodière (Opéra)
Inclusive Terms
Refined Cooking Telegr. Otelnoail

Smartest Hats in Paris
for the price from 200 frs. up

Marcaline 4, rue du Marché St-Honoré PARIS

HAVE you renewed your subscription to the Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

FRANCE

PARIS
(Continued)

MARIA-JANE
9, rue Saint-Lazare
EXQUISITE HAND-EMBROIDERED BAGS
Original Designs
Point Beauvais, Viennois, Aubusson Petit Point, etc.

ELZA-LEE
PERFECT AMERICAN FOOD
130, Blvd. Saint-Germain, Paris

Maurice Hairdressing Salon
Operated by Experts—Soft Water
61, RUE DE L'ARCADE
(Opposite St. Lazare station)
Tel: Europe 39-25

Meliane MODES Moderate Prices
Building St. Augustin
26, rue de la Pépinière
1st Floor, Salon 22 & 23. Tel. Laborde 00-06
Punctual and absolutely reliable

The Smallest but Smartest Umbrella Shop in Paris
WILSON
8 rue Duphot (Madeleine)
The Success of the Season
WILSON'S UNIQUE BAGS, Frs. 105,-
SEE HIS UMBRELLAS, Frs. 200,-

SAINT-RAPHAEL—(French Riviera)

DRESSES JERSEY, etc. *LATEST NOVELTIES*
BOKA
BOULEVARD FÉLIX MARTIN

GERMANY

BRESLAU

Ladies' and Girls' Coats
Damen - & Mädchen - Mäntel
zu Fabrikpreisen
RICHARD KRETSCHMER
Albrechtstr. 7, I. St., nb. Kaffee Vogel
Tel. 59121

Toilet Articles
Toilette-Artikel
Alle Waschmittel für den Haushalt
PARFÜMERIE HAUSFELDER
Schweidnitzerstr. 28, schrägüb. Stadttheater

COTTBUS

Sweetmeats
KAKAOPRALINEN
Gertrud Hottendorff
Bahnhof Strasse 68

BUTCHERS
KOBELT
Fabrik feiner Fleisch- u. Wurstwaren
Berliner Strasse 128 Tel. 4629

COAL—COKE
KOHLEN NOACK
Wernerstr. 46. Tel. 3231
Briketts—Koks—Holz
Düngemittel

HAMBURG

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Mineral waters, artificial and natural Lemonades of every kind.
MINERALWASSERFABRIK HERRMANN & SOHN
Hamburg-Wandsbek, Karl Str. 72
Tel. B. 8, Claudius 8426
Mineralwasser, Künstlich und natürlich Brauselimonaden—Citronensprudel

Watch Makers *Jewellers*
Gold and Silver Ware *Repairs*
W. BECKER & CO.
Established (gegr.) 1875
Kattrepel 18 Ecke Speersort, Steinstr.
Tel. C 3 Centrum 5811
Uhrmacher Juwelere
Uhren, Gold- und Silberwaren, Reparaturen

CONFECTIONERY
Chocolate, Biscuits, Cocoa, Postum, etc.
Schokoladenhaus Grimm vor dem Dammtor
Grindelallee 54-57 Tel. Nordsee 4103
SCHOKOLADEN, KEKS, KAKAO, POSTUM, etc.

HOLLAND

THE HAGUE

Christmas Presents
English, French, Spanish, German Perfumes
COTY LENTHERIC
JEAN PATOU ROSINE
HOUBIGANT WORTH
GROSSMITH MOLYNEUX
MYRURGIA
Eau de Cologne in Beautiful Boxes
GILLETTE BLADES
Cheap Assortments
A. C. KRULLER-PEL
PARFUMERIE
Fred. Hendriklaan 258, Belevenope. Tel. 554505 en het wordt u door de geheele stad gratis bezorgd.

ELECTRIC PRINTING
G. H. VAN DER BOOM
Conradkade 2 & 3
Tel. 330726 THE HAGUE

ITALY

FLORENCE

MONITOR
Advertising Information Bureau
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11 Via Magenta

OLD ENGLAND STORES
6 Via Vecchietti
English and American Groceries
Chilprufe Hosiery, Flannels
Stockings and Socks, Sports Outfits, etc.

The AMERICAN
Breakfast, Lunch and Tea Room
All American Specialties
THE TABBY CAT
14 Via Vigna Nuova, Florence

EMILIA BOSSI
DRESSES, MANTLES, HATS
Tel. 20-373 2 Via Rondinelli

ITALY

FLORENCE
(Continued)

CHARLES
Ladies' Hairdresser
has transferred to
VIA PORTA ROSSA II
Next to Palazzo Davanzati

NORWAY

OSLO

ADELSTEN JENSEN
Torvet 13
Gentlemen's and Children's Outfitter

HILDE MILGAARD
Drammensveien 16
Telegraph "Milgaard" Telph. 45.330
BOUQUETS
MODERN FLOWERWORK

Chr. Erichsen
Hairdressing in all its branches.
(Dame-Frisörsalong)
Nedre Slotsgt 8, Oslo Tel. 26261

OLAF NORLI
Universitetsgaten 24
BOOKS STATIONERY

"DELIKAT" Home-Bakery
Pilestredet 27 Telephone 17420
Home-made Bread
All kinds of Cakes
Wholesale and Retail
Delivery Everywhere

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

Ladies and Gentlemen
and children of all ages
get their equipment in the leading store
Paul U. Bergströms A.B.
Stockholm
Shoes of
KEMBEL'S Handiwork
and other well-known manufactures.
Drottninggatan 74 Hötorget 13
Hornsgatan 54

"The Oldest and Largest House"
for Coats and Suits in Scandinavia
Holmblums
NORRMALMSTORG

LANDÉNS WELL KNOWN
BEAUTY SHOP
MANICURE
Smålandsgatan 4 (near Birgerjarlsgatan)
Tel. O. 40154

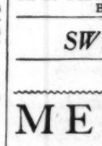
Carpets Curtains Tapestries
Myrstedts Matthorna
Stockholm
Kungsgatan 5

Books—Magazines
Stationery
A. B. BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 12

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

MERCURE
the
High Class Grocery Store



will be glad to have the opportunity to serve you.
Have you seen our large assortment of Christmas-Boxes?

BERNE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
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BOLLWERK 15

Marie Christen
EXCELLENT STOCKINGS
BERN—MARKTGASSE 52

ED. MEYER v. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of Electric Requisites
BERNE, SWITZERLAND
Thunstrasse 17. Tel. Bw. 23.31

Coal, Wood & Benzine
J. WYSS & CO. A. G.
Schwanengasse 5
Telephone Bollwerk 7181-2-3

GROCERY STORE
COLONIAL WALTHER
All goods of first quality are promptly delivered to your house
Opposite Kornhauskeller. Tel. Bw. 10.89

KARL RIESTERER
KRAMGASSE 80
Speciality for Toilet Brushes and Household Brushes
REPAIRS

Order Practical Christmas Presents
at the
Basket and brush shop
J. KIPFER
Neuengasse 6

KÄSERMANN
Kolonialwaren Grocery
Aegertenstrasse 49
Tel. Chr. 35.39

PLASTERER & PAINTING BUSINESS
Hans Hächler
Wabernstrasse 18 Tel. Chr. 15.21

SWITZERLAND

BERNE
(Continued)

For Christmas
Nuts Walnuts in shell
Walnuts in kernel
(direct import from Grenoble)
PARAN NUTS PINE NUTS
ALMONDS & HAZELNUTS
with and without shells
DRIED FRUIT
REFORMHAUS RUPRECHT
Theaterplatz 9

MERCURE
the
High Class Grocery Store

will be glad to have the opportunity to serve you.
Have you seen our large assortment of Christmas-Boxes?

H. THIELERT, *Saddler*
All Leather Articles
Book-covers made to measure
Repairs promptly attended to
THUNSTRASSE 12 Tel. Bw. 11.31

MOLKEREI HOFER
Spitalgasse 35
Marktgasse 5
Aarbergergasse 12
First Class Milk Products

CHARCUTERIE FINE - BOUCHERIE
Founded 1897
ADOLF LOBSIGER-MATHYS
31 Spitalgasse 31
Tel. Bw. 34.54

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY Ltd.
BERNE ZURICH
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

Ladies' Hairdressing
T. V. RUEGG- PERRIN
Haircutting. Soft Water Installation Manicure
MARKTGASSE 20 1 ST.

PHOTO HOUSE
AESCHBACHER
Kodaks—Zeiss
Christoffelgasse 4
Zytglockenlaube 4

WATCHES, GOLD & SILVERWARE
Christmas Presents
Zigerli & Cie
SPITALGASSE 14

ALL LEATHER ARTICLES
for travelling, etc.
O. DANNER
Kramgasse 19 Tel. Chr. 18.65

All Sorts of Books obtainable from
A. FRANCKE
BUBENBERGPLATZ 6,
BERNE, SWITZERLAND

MRS. RIS-GERBER
Excellent Bircelets
HOME MADE
Neuengasse 23

E. HELLER-SICKERT
(formerly G. Maumary)
MUNZGRABEN 4 NEAR PALACE BELLEVUE
Gloves, stockings, ties, scarves.

Catherine & Liddy Kylewer
Certificated, Experienced
MUSIC TEACHERS
Piano & Violin
Mittelstrasse 38

SADDLERY
H. BÜTIKOFER
All leather and travelling articles
Also made to order. Repairs
Beundenfeldstrasse 57

BIEL

W. SCHÜRCH
PONT DU MOULIN BIEL
The Most Reliable House for Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Underwear
First class Hosiery and Gloves

FLEURIER

Underwear Made to Measure
for Ladies & Gentlemen
Mme. J. Huguenin-Montandon, Fleurier
ALL KINDS OF LINEN

GENEVA

MONITOR
Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Geneva 46.125, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
16 rue du Mont Blanc

Vegetarian Restaurant and Tea-Room
M. JUNOD
7 Place de la Fusterie (Entrepot)

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA
(Continued)

Kitchen Craft Specialists
Terraillet-Rotisserie

Golay Sons & Stahl
Sell finest
WATCHES and JEWELRY
PLACE des BERGUES

USEFUL PRESENTS
Underwear of the well-known "SWAN BRAND"
Speciality of Baby Garments, Stockings, Socks, Gloves, Knitting-Wool.
TRICOSA S. A.
11 Place du Molard

MAISON EGGLY
2 Place Neuve
Large Selection of Wallpapers, Carpets, Matting Linoleum, etc.

Chocolates of All Swiss Makes
HOFFMANN & KOEBELI
4 Passage des Lions & Rue du Mont-Blanc 22
Tel. 42.591 & 23.792
Mail orders filled for small quantities.

M. LINDENMEYER, SON
15 Boulevard des Philosophes
GOODS MADE TO ORDER
Speciality of light desserts for dinners and parties. Ice Cream, Iced Chocolate, etc. Large assortment of first-class confectionery for Christmas & New Year.

GODIO-SPORT
12 Rue de Carouge
ALL SKIING ARTICLES

A L'ART FLORAL
HIRT
FLORIST DECORATOR
14 COURS DE RIVE

LAUSANNE

EIDERDOWNS
COVERLETS BEDSPREADS
L. GERMAIN
Caroline 21 Tel. 28.169

COAL—WOOD
JN PACHE & RUCHONNET
Boulevard de Grancy 15
Tel. 22907
Lausanne et Renens

Haberdashery
Melles Bigler & Droguet
2 Rue Enning

MERSMAN
LAUSANNE
Watchmaker-Jeweller
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REPAIRING

Leather-Dresser
REPAIRS
Trunks, Bags, Suit-Cases
also made to order
Nice Christmas Gifts
R. GILLIERON
1 Rue Langalerie 1, near Pont Bessières

ARTISTIC HAND-COLORING STUDIO
Materials Made to Order
MMES. FERRARI & THIEBAUD
Le Maupas 38 Tel. 23435

AUX DOCKS
15 ET 18 RUE HALDIMAND, LAUSANNE
Our speciality is "BALLY" High Class Footwear for all the family.

Confiserie Tea Room
E. ZÜST BOLLIGER
The well known old House Bauerhofer
Rue de Bourg 47
English Breakfast—Small Lunches

G. ZIMMERMANN
MEAT *SAUSAGES*
Rue Pichard 18 Télé. 28726
Delivery to domicile

LUCERNE

ADELHEID ROTHENFLUH
Silks and Velvets
Specialty: Forta Silk
Weinmarkt 5, Luzern Telephone 8.26

Maison Moser
Corsets
Ladies' Underwear
Grendel 23 Tel. 13.48

NEUCHATEL

F. CHRISTEN
rue de l'Hôpital 2
SHOES
Leathers and skins prepared and unprepared. Shoe leather supplied.
DRIVING BELTS

JACQUES JUTZELER
Temple Neuf 4

CONFISERIE TRIPET
Place Numa Droz
TEA ROOM
All Kinds of Pies and Tarts
Fine Sweetmeats

Mme. SANDOZ-MOLLET
rue du Seyon
Books *Stationery*

SWITZERLAND

NEUCHATEL
(Continued)

Chocolats SUCHARD
Chocolats Nestle
Les plus fines qualites aux prix les plus moderes, sont en vente au Magasin ZIMMERMANN S. A., rue des Epancheurs.

SCHINZ MICHEL
& Cie S. A.
rue St. Maurice 10
ALL KINDS OF GIFTS

F. DELESSERT
Laiterie du Lac, rue St. Honore 12
Speciality: Country Pork, Butter, Cheese

B. PLANAS
faubg. de l'Hôpital 9
GREENGROCER
Télép. 1352

MME. LÉON RENAUD
"AUX DOIGTS DE FEE"
Swiss Embroideries
Gobelins Tapisseries
sous l'Hotel du Lac

V. VUILLOMENET & CIE
GRAND RUE 4
All Fittings and Electric Installations
Radio

A. BERNARD
NOUVELLES GALERIES
rue St. Maurice
Toys—Morocco Leather
Silver-plate and Nickel Ware, etc.

HUG & CIE
en face de la Poste
RADIOS, GRAMOPHONES
RECORDS
"HIS MASTER'S VOICE"
Agents

"AU TIGRE ROYAL"
A. Moritz-Piquet
Furs of all kinds, Fur Coats
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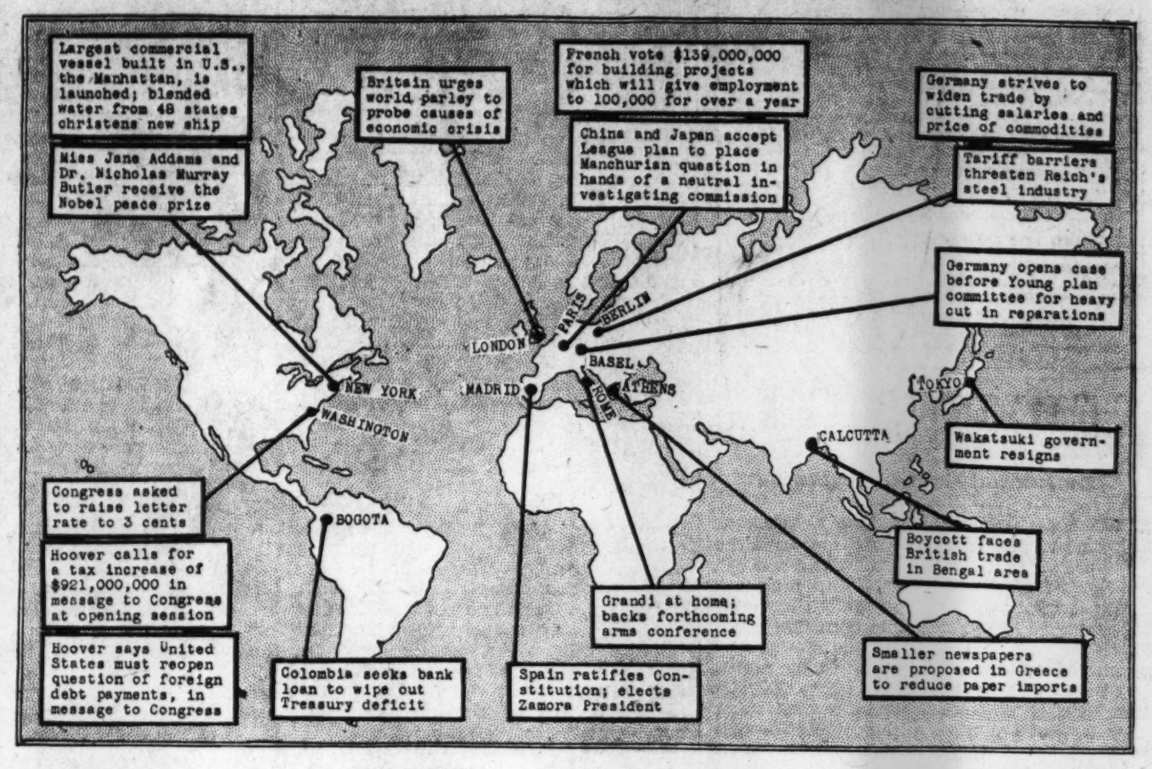
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Largest commercial vessel built in U.S., the Manhattan, is launched; blended water from 48 states christens new ship
Miss Jane Addams and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler receive the Nobel peace prize
Britain urges world parley to probe causes of economic crisis
French vote $139,000,000 for building projects which will give employment to 100,000 for over a year
China and Japan accept League plan to place Manchurian question in hands of a neutral investigating commission
Germany strives to widen trade by cutting salaries and price of commodities
Tariff barriers threaten Reich's steel industry
Germany opens case before Young plan committee for heavy cut in reparations
Wakatsuki government resigns
Boycott faces British trade in Bengal area
Smaller newspapers are proposed in Greece to reduce paper imports
Congress asked to raise letter rate to 3 cents
Hoover calls for a tax increase of $921,000,000 in message to Congress at opening session
Hoover says United States must reopen question of foreign debt payments, in message to Congress
Colombia seeks bank loan to wipe out Treasury deficit
Grandi at home; backs forthcoming arms conference
Spain ratifies Constitution; elects Zamora President
LONDON
PARIS
BERLIN
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
MADRID
BASEL
ATHENS
ROME
TOKYO
CALCUTTA
BOGOTA

All Nature

Tiger
(Felis tigris)

Where: Asia generally. China, except on the Tibetan plateau, southward through Siam, Burma, the Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Java, Bali and all of India. Not found in Africa, Ceylon, or in Persia south of the Elburz Mountains.

Distinguishing features: Bright tawny yellow with black stripes running at right angles to the vertical axis of the body and limbs; underparts and inner parts of limbs yellowish to white; tail is not tufted at the tip as the lion's and is usually of a much lighter hue than the rest of the body, darkly ringed; largest specimens weigh about 500 pounds and are about 11 feet over all.

This greatest of cats is generally a night prowler, inhabiting the woods and thickets, hiding in dense cover by day and roaming about in search of food by night. Generally hunting alone, tigers sometimes work in pairs, their calls being a sort of prolonged moan repeated two or three times and becoming shorter and louder with each expression.

Similar in size and structure to the lion, the tiger is very different in appearance and habits. It possesses no mane, is more slender and catlike than the lion, and has the hair of the cheeks rather long and noticeably spreading. Males in general are larger than females.

The tigress bears two cubs every two or three years, and they remain under the care of the mother for about three years, or until they reach maturity.

When captured young, tigers are like overgrown kittens and may easily be tamed, but they are more difficult to rear and more apt to heed the "call of the wild" than are baby lions. As far back as history goes, tigers have been kept by the wealthy East Indian rulers for their amusement, and ever since the first circus was inaugurated, the tiger has become one of the showman's chief stocks in trade. Tigers do well in captivity and show no signs of decreasing in numbers.

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: A scientist says it is the lower part of the face, not the eyes, that gives away one's thoughts. Especially when one opens the lower part of the face.

San Diego Union: A Chinese statesman asserts that American development of China would prevent monopoly and exploitation. Just as it has in the United States.

Youngstown Vindicator: It was a good idea to stop short selling. Now if people would only stop short buying.

Toledo Blade: Proof readers are for peace between China and Japan.

A Quotation for Today

THROUGH emancipation from things that are material, we broaden our dominion over the things that are spiritual.—CALVIN COOLIDGE.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

"The voice of the turtle is heard in our land" (G. W., who inquires if this passage in Song of Solomon, 2: 12, refers to the ordinary tortoise) —The turtle, or tortoise, has a voice, but "turtle" in this instance translates the Hebrew *tour*, "a ringdove, or turtledove." As a matter of fact, "turtle-dove" is used instead of "turtle" in the passage in the American Revised Version. "Turtle" was once freely substituted for "turtledove."

History of "sundae" (Mrs. D. M. B.) —The request for the history of this word (applied to a dish of ice cream variously embellished with crushed fruits, nuts, etc.) was referred to the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, and their reply follows:

"Nobody knows the history of the word 'sundae,' although many attempts have been made to explain it. None of these explanations has enough authority behind it, however, to be acceptable to scholars. The leading manufacturing confectioners have no certain information in regard to it. The word is pronounced *sun'-da* (short *u* and *a* as in mandate)."

A member of our staff remembers when shipments of ice cream reached small towns in time for Sunday's business; and when the supply began to run short, the dishes were filled out with crushed fruits, etc. Such refreshments, associated with Sunday, gradually took on a name which was spelled "sundae" in order to avoid a flippant use of the Sabbath.

Perhaps some reader can help out with another version.

Worth Knowing

A SURVEY MADE TO OBTAIN THE ANNUAL GROSS SALES PER SEAT IN ELEVEN TYPES OF EATING PLACES SHOWED THE DRUG STORE CHAIR IS WORTH $1,421, OR DOUBLE THAT OF OTHER TYPES

In Lighter Vein

That Was All

An Irishman was being examined by Soviet officials for citizenship:

Official: "If you had a million dollars, would you give half to the Soviet?"

Mike: "Yes."

Official: "If you had 1000 acres of land, would you give half to the Soviet?"

Mike: "Yes."

Official: "If you had 10 children, would you be willing to give them all for the Soviet?"

Mike: "Yes."

Official: "If you had two shirts, would you give one to the Soviet?"

Mike: "No."

Official: "Why not?"

Mike: "Because I've got two shirts."—*St. Augustine Record.*

Life
The Ferry Boat Pilot's Garage

Short Night

It was Willie's first ride in a railway train, and the succession of wonders reduced him to a state of continuous astonishment. The train rounded a slight bend and, with a shriek of its whistle, plunged into a tunnel.

There were gasps of surprise from the corner where Willie was. Suddenly the train rushed into broad daylight again, and a small voice was lifted in wonder.

"It's tomorrow!" exclaimed the small boy.—*Christian Register.*

A Whole One

Gwen, aged six, was chatting with the man who had come to fix the window shades. Little Miss Curiosity plied him with questions about his home and wanted to know if he had any sisters. "Three half-sisters," he told her, "and two half-brothers."

"Goodness!" said Gwen, "are you the only whole one in your family?" —*Boston Transcript.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Dog Collector

Huddersfield, Eng.

SEVEN years ago, on a cold, rainy night, a bedraggled Airedale pup crawled into the railway station here, finding refuge from the stinging rain under a truck. His whines soon attracted the attention of the station master, Mr. F. W. Brereton, who took the dejected-looking dog into his office and warmed and fed him.

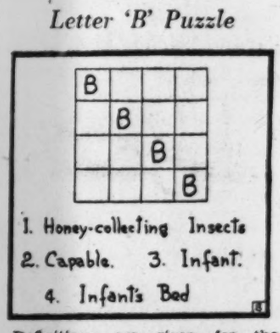
The animal's sagacity and gratitude won Mr. Brereton, and wherever he went about his duties in the station the dog "Jack" accompanied him. They became inseparable.

Mr Brereton finally conceived the idea of fastening a small metal box to a belt which he put on Jack. Into this box railway passengers could place coins as donations to the Railwaymen's Benevolent Institution, which gives aid to the widows and orphans of railway men.

The dog became known to railway passengers all over the British Isles. His pleading eyes and the manner in which he caused the coins in his box to tinkle whenever a train arrived seldom failed to win the hearts of English travelers.

In the seven years he has been at Huddersfield Jack has collected £200 for the poor dependents of English railwaymen. In November, when Mr. Brereton retired, he took Jack with him to a beautiful home in the English Lake district.

Letter 'B' Puzzle



Definitions are given for the words to be filled in horizontally. The letter B's already in position will aid you in solving this puzzle.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Quotation Puzzle.

"Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home."

Tunk and Tollywamp

SAY TUNK, CAN YOU USE YOUR TRUNK LIKE A SOAP-BUBBLE PIPE AND BLOW A BUBBLE?
SURE!
WHEE!
AND THE BUBBLE GROWS SO BIG IT LIFTS TUNK RIGHT UP IN THE AIR
WAIT!
TOLLYWAMP GRABS FOR TUNK'S TAIL JUST AS HE IS PASSING OUT OF REACH

[To Be Continued Next Wednesday.]

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. James E. Patton, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Monitor Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

The League Council Adjourns

THE League Council has done as much as could be expected in what it now calls the "special circumstances" of Manchuria. In the resolution with which it closes its arduous labors, it wisely goes back to the resolution of September 30, which requested both China and Japan not to aggravate the situation. This by no means involves a recognition of the status quo. Withdrawal of Japanese troops to the railway zone is envisaged, while a continuing interest will be retained in the dispute through a commission of inquiry, which, however, must not interfere with direct Sino-Japanese negotiations.

This last proviso is significant. From the start the Japanese have insisted on direct negotiations. But there was little hope of achieving this object so long as the League Council remained in session. The Chinese held off in the hope that they could persuade the League to intercede in their dispute, first by giving Japan "a sharp rebuke," as President Chiang Kai-shek put it, and, when that was plainly out of the question, by carrying the burden of China's Manchurian diplomacy. But the League's aims are not China's, as they certainly are not Japan's, the true purpose of conciliation being to bring together parties in dispute.

This should now be accomplished very speedily. In point of fact, the Japanese have already been in diplomatic conversations with Marshal Chang Hseuh-liang, who, until his extrusion by the Japanese, was the real Chinese authority in Manchuria. Mr. Alfred Sze at Paris was not the Marshal's representative, but Nanking's, and the curious Chinese interrelations have led sometimes to bewildering situations. For instance, two weeks ago reports came out of the Far East that Marshal Chang was negotiating with the Japanese, while the reports from Paris spoke of Mr. Sze's harangues before the League Council on Japan's misconduct.

The world has had a striking demonstration during the course of the Manchurian dispute of the old saying that China is a civilization, not a nation, and not even a state in the generally accepted meaning of the word. Looked at from this standpoint, the latest announcement from Manchuria that General Ma Chan-shan, a month ago hailed as a Chinese "patriot," has announced that hereafter he will "operate under the protection of the Japanese" need not be surprising. Such are the "special circumstances" which the League Council apparently had in view in coming round to the Japanese contention that direct negotiations were the only possible methods of handling the dispute.

This does not mean that the League has decided to leave the weak at the mercy of the strong. Far from it. The League certainly has acted as a restraining influence on military operations in Manchuria. Had it not been for the League, indeed, General Honjo might today have been in Chang's stronghold at Chinchow. World opinion did focus on the situation to the extent of persuading the ultimate authority in Japan to keep General Honjo in check. Whether the General will be held in check much longer is perhaps open to some doubt. But the eyes of the world will not be removed from Manchuria until the Japanese troops are back inside the railway zone and the threat to such articles in the Nine Power pact as the open door of equal opportunity for world trade and the guarantee of Chinese "administrative integrity" is withdrawn.

The New Income Tax Proposals

PRIOR assurances that the Hoover Administration intended to submit a new tax schedule to the Seventy-second Congress removed from the budget message the element of surprise. New taxes are inevitable. On the present tax structure the deficit for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1932, will be more than $2,000,000,000. Next year it will approach $1,500,000,000. Since there was a deficit of nearly $1,000,000,000 last year, the prospect of three successive deficits has spurred the Administration to action. Action means a call upon present taxpayers to shoulder at least part of the burden entailed by the gap between Treasury income and outgo. The alternative course of shifting it to future taxpayers is consistent neither with sound fiscal practice nor with ethical standards of government.

Altogether the new taxes would yield $1,300,000,000, against the two-year deficit of $3,500,000,000, or less than 40 per cent. Fiscal purists probably would prefer to see the entire deficit covered by additional revenue. But the President has proceeded on the assumption that all that the Government is called upon to meet is a temporary maladjustment in the federal budget caused by the business stringency. The new taxes, therefore, would be "temporary," being destined for oblivion in 1933, when the country, it is hoped, will be in a position to revert to the present tax structure and again roll up surpluses.

If President Hoover is accused of undue optimism, he is companioned by many economists of repute. They will not admit that the present lowered living standards are permanent. The theory that business will stabilize itself at its present reduced rate not only is defeatistic, but takes no account at all of the fact that business is at present in the valley of a cyclical movement. It will climb out of it as it has done before. When that time comes, the present tax structure, which is overwhelmingly based on the returns from profits, will obviously feel the benefit.

By far the most discussed feature of the budget message will be the suggested changes in the income tax law. Secretary Andrew W. Mellon always has advocated that the population in the lower income brackets should pay more for the upkeep of the Federal Government. His aim is the outstanding characteristic of the new scheme, under which a $3000 income of a married person with one dependent would be taxable, while the greatest proportional increases fall on the incomes below $10,000. But the President would take toll of incomes right along the line. A $500,000 income, for instance, would be charged $199,029.50 instead of $115,753.75, with increased surtaxes to boot.

The miscellaneous taxes, however, would produce the major portion of the required revenue. The wisdom of some of them may be disputed. Among the notable omissions is the much-heralded general sales tax and a gift tax. The lack of the former at a time when business needs to be resuscitated and not retarded will not be regretted. The gift tax, sponsored by Representative Isaac Bacharach, will perhaps secure a following in Congress because of the way the inheritance tax may now be evaded through prior gifts.

In general, however, the new schedule is not unfair in its incidence, except that Congress probably will—and probably should—lay more of the burden on the higher than on the lower income brackets. The reasons for an upward revision should commend themselves to the tax population, which will expect Congress to act on the subject promptly.

British Financial Stability

THE assurance given to the world at large by Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the British debt would be thoroughly provided for and that the National Government not only is going to keep the budget balanced, but will reduce the debt from time to time, ought not to have been necessary. Sane observers thoroughly understand that despite the unparalleled economic tension of the moment, British finance is as solid as the rock of Gibraltar, and that present fluctuations in the value of the pound sterling are but temporary. Unhappily, sanity is not, however, the dominant note in current discussions of financial conditions.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer asserts that there will be no serious deficit this year, and none at all next year in the British budget. In the face of such assurances, apprehension as to the value of the securities of the British Government must be dismissed as merely a part of the hysteria and baseless fear which is prolonging the present ecomonic stringency far beyond its normal period.

That Great Britain should have gone off the gold standard was, of course, a nine days' wonder, and not unnaturally created in the minds of ill-informed persons some apprehension as to the future of British finance. Apparently the experiment has been measurably successful as a stimulus to the revival of domestic trade and industry. The example was speedily followed by many lesser governments, and in all probability will secure other adherents in the course of a few months. Reports are current, although they have been questioned, that Japan may be the next of the large powers to adopt this system.

How far the world as a whole may be benefited in its financial and industrial activities by this progressive retreat from the gold standard is perhaps yet to be determined. It does seem reasonable, however, that the two most powerful governments still adhering to the old system, the United States and France, should at least not discourage an international conference for the purpose of studying this question, but at the proper time should lend their countenance and fullest participation to such a gathering.

The question of the monetary standard and of currencies is one that should be recognized as demanding international rather than merely national attention. When, for a brief moment, nearly twoscore years ago, the United States seemed likely to undertake, single-handed, the task of reëstablishing bimetallism, the most telling argument against this action was that nothing save international agreement could effect the desired end. It is logical to believe that only by general international agreement can the present defection from the gold standard be checked, if such checking be desirable.

Whither Bread?

THERE are things upon which modernization can be carried too far—whereon even a little is too much. Take, for example, the bread that Mother used to make. It is hardly more than a memory. Think of the "improvements" to which it has been subjected! Today it is not enough that bread be wholesome, fresh and delivered at your door by the grocer. It must also be sliced for you.

In many grocery stores it is almost impossible to get a loaf of bread intact. If you order by telephone, the chances are you will draw one of these wheaten decks of cards. If Mother is running the dining room on a sandwich shop basis, the pre-cut scheme is splendid. All she needs to do is buy the ham and the cheese already cut, and she can get up a meal for the whole family in ten seconds and spend the next half-hour dilating upon the wonders of invention.

We have seen the good old-fashioned soup that was brewed in a big black kettle forever tucked away in a little tin can. We have seen the icebox and the kitchen clock plugged into the electric socket. We have seen the faithful but slouchy kitchen stove supplanted by a regular dandy in pastel shades. We have seen the sturdy old pans of nondescript countenance give way to cheery little bodies of pink and green and yellow. And most of us have accepted the inevitable with becoming grace.

But there are still those who balk at bread bought in fragments. Men have come a long way from Mother's loaf when they have to plead that at least it was all in one piece. It has turned into something that bread in all the centuries was not. Let such as are willing that bread be just one slice after another salute the masterpiece of change. But let the rest defiantly cling to the loaf that was a loaf. Let them make the most of their present freedom. Bread may follow soup into the tin can. Bread seems on its way somewhere.

The Future of Reparations

NO DIFFICULTY should be experienced among the powers in accepting Premier Ramsay MacDonald's proposal that a world conference should follow the receipt of the report of the reparation experts at Basel. Indeed, such a parley seems almost to be provided for in the nature of things. The Basel committee is under obligation to send its report to the World Bank, but, since this institution cannot fix the modus of reparations, the report will be forwarded to the chancelleries. Clearly, the most expeditious way of handling it is round the table and not by the exchange of long-distance communications.

The Basel committee is doing more than examine the financial situation of Germany. It is acting under authority of the instrument that Premier Pierre Laval and President Hoover decided two months ago should be the future governor of reparations—namely, the Young plan as written into the Hague agreement of 1930. According to that agreement, the committee must "indicate for consideration by the governments and the bank what, in their opinion, are the measures that should be taken in regard to the application of the plan." The last phrase is of course a euphemism. It really means that the committee should make recommendations as to how reparations may be made more tolerable to the German population.

The experts are beginning a new chapter at the insistence of the French Government. Previously another chapter had been begun which ended in midair with the report of the committee headed by Mr. Albert H. Wiggin. It will be recalled that this committee, though inhibited by its terms of reference from expressing itself on reparations as such, covered the same ground that the present committee is covering. It was called together to inquire into the immediate and future needs of Germany arising out of the German application of last July for a long-term loan. But its verdict is just as valid today as it was last summer.

The Wiggin committee stated that the problem of Germany was not economic, but political. The *"sine qua non* of its economic recovery," read the report, "is an assurance from world statesmen that international political relations are established on the basis of mutual confidence." Germany was too much of a "political risk" to attract the money in which, the Wiggin committee declared, she stood in need if she were to fulfill her existing obligations. Though the bankers could not say so, the inference was that reparations constituted that "political risk," that reparations were not established "on the basis of mutual confidence," that reparations were at the root of the trouble.

Just as the Wiggin committee passed the ball back to the statesmen who had tossed it to them, so the present committee cannot help but do the same, in the sense, that is, of telling the world anew that reparations is a political problem no longer susceptible of expert evaluation of capacity to pay. This time it looks as if the statesmen are getting ready for the task that has long awaited them. For the realization is growing that, in the words of the Wiggin committee:

> Germany plays so important a rôle in the economic life of the world, and in particular of Europe, that until the situation in Germany improves there can be no general recovery from the existing state of depression.

The nations must act in concert for the rescue of Germany and their interests in Germany. The easiest way to obtain joint action is through such a conference as Mr. MacDonald proposes.

Editorial Notes

A survey just made of 2000 business and professional women in New York City showed that the woman whose college education is topped off with a graduate degree rises to the top in the salary scale. According to figures, not only has the college woman with a degree a better chance of obtaining a position quickly, but also her salary scale is much larger: she will earn 55 per cent more than the woman with no degree, 51 per cent more than the woman who has only a high school diploma and 17 per cent more than a college graduate. To the feminine job hunter in New York City it would seem apparent that a degree in the hand is worth two in vague plans of the future.

A sign in a Boston savings bank says "Common Cents Build Substantial Savings." It might be added that some of those Substantial Savings spent now with common sense would help to build Progressive Prosperity.

A Council Bluffs (Iowa) girl will travel 1000 miles every two weeks to take lessons on the harp. There are many persons who wish the student saxophone player next door would do the same.

Driving the drunken motorist off the road has been found a difficult task. And yet should not be, when it is so hard for a drunken driver to remain on the road!

One thing that detracts from the significance of a straw vote is the fact that so many people know how little it takes to blow a straw one way or the other.

Diary of an Onlooker in France

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

IT IS gratifying to have one's merits recognized; and the French people are now delighted to think that since Premier Laval's visit to Washington their strength is understood even by the United States. Yet warning voices already are telling them that they must be careful not to overplay the part for which they have now cast themselves. For European leadership carries with it European responsibility. If it be true that France has the right to consider itself a privileged nation, and if it be true that America has now discovered the extent of French power, then much will be expected of France.

There are disadvantages as well as advantages in being the strongest country on the Continent. When everything is cracking and critical dates approach—notably that of February, which will be a testing time for Germany—when there is need of help, moral and material, if Europe is to be saved from financial débâcles and revolutionary and reactionary movements, it is not sufficient for France to indulge in self-congratulations. It cannot complacently suppose itself exempt from the difficulties of its neighbors. Insular pride is dangerous. The glow of patriotic contentedness is not enough.

France cannot find happiness in telling itself repeatedly that it has somehow managed better than others, and has escaped their anxieties. It realizes that it is asked to employ its resources in the common cause of world order and world economics. It, therefore, becomes cautious. It wonders whether it is better to remain aloof from the surrounding turmoil, or whether it is better to practice a policy of international assistance. If it holds aloof, will it not, in its turn, succumb? If it practices a policy of international assistance, will it not be throwing good money after bad, and jeopardizing its own welfare without profit to others? These are the questions which face France.

* * *

It is obvious that if it is invited to use its wealth to reëstablish normal conditions, it should be sure that that wealth is not to be poured into leaky vessels. Into empty vessels, yes; but into leaky vessels, no. France wishes to be persuaded that whatever it does shall be effective and shall not be to its detriment. Nor is it easy to set aside the temptation to make present circumstances serve French diplomatic interests.

Lucien Romier, a politico-philosophical writer of considerable reputation here, believes that:

> If our prestige is certain, the friendships on which we have been accustomed to count have become doubtful. We are the object of rancor which is evidently unjust but which is not negligible. Why? It is not because informed foreigners take seriously the reproach that we would ruin others in order to establish our hegemony. It is rather because we have constantly, for six months, created the conviction that we could save everybody, but have saved nobody. In fact, we could not do what we were asked to do, and it would have been advisable to say so clearly. For it is to be feared that, after having aroused envy by our force, we shall have to expiate doubly any weakness. Do not forget that the year 1933 will place us in a state of feebleness, political, economic, and budgetary, before a Eufope big with innovation.

The problem is, therefore, how to act efficaciously without incurring ingratitude, and without forgetting that the exceptional conditions of France may, after all, be transitory. Enlightened egotism would forbid France to miss its opportunity of strengthening its position while strengthening that of others, and especially of Germany and of central European countries; but unenlightened egotism replies that the enfeeblement of others will make France relatively stronger, while the strengthening of others may be at the price of French enfeeblement.

* * *

Both in respect of disarmament and of reparations, it is argued that M. Laval surrendered nothing of the French thesis in his conversations with Mr. Hoover. His case was that, in the troubled state of Europe, France cannot afford to go far with disarmament unless its security is guaranteed; and that whatever may be done about the debts of Europe to America, France and Germany must, without intervention, reach a preliminary agreement on reparations. Their preliminary agreement, which has been encouraged by recent events, must be based upon a political truce and economic assurances. France is not the only creditor of Germany, but it is indeed the principal creditor. At last, it is hoped, France and Germany will be left tête-à-tête. In the past it was thought important to prevent this tête-à-tête; but now, according to the French view, it is understood by all the parties that it is inevitable.

That American visit, whatever else it accomplished, revealed the fact that France intends to assert its rights as a first-class nation. The sentiment prevails that it has not always been so regarded, and that the belated recognition is a triumph for France. Obviously, however, it will be an empty triumph unless France can now prove that it is worthy of its rank, and accepts its responsibilities as well as its privileges. It has been put more conspicuously in evidence that France has duties and not only rights; it has opportunities and not only power. Its victory will be a calamity if it is not a victory of international solidarity. If it does not avert a general collapse, in which France must eventually be involved, it will be worse than Pyrrhic.

* * *

It is curious how the estimates of French character and policy have varied. Before the war, France was represented as frivolous and pleasure seeking and even as decadent. The war showed that this view was singularly false; and France recovered its historic reputation of bravery. In the peacemaking the glamour began to go, and France was looked upon as skeptical and ungenerous. Then it was alternately judged as militaristic and capricious; fearful and rejoicing in its might. Once more the verdict of the world changed, and France was praised for its pacifism. The wheel revolved, and France was blamed for setting itself in opposition to all attempts to readjust international indebtedness and to revise unjust political stipulations. At the same time, it was assumed that France, though deserving of sympathy and of tolerant treatment, was, if needs be, to be brushed aside. There was irritation, but there was also pity.

Finally, when it was seen that other nations were ominously rocking, France stood foursquare. This was a revelation. Many eyes opened wide in surprise. France was not to be coerced or cajoled. Its character was more complex than had been supposed. It had been severely damaged by the war; but it had quietly repaired its damages. It had passed through a terrible financial crisis; but it had taken measures to stabilize its currency on solid gold foundations. There was a wise balance of agriculture and industry. It had shown Radical tendencies, but on occasion it could revert to Nationalism. It had occupied the Ruhr, but it had evacuated Rhineland before evacuation was due. It had championed the League of Nations, but it had attached to itself allies such as Poland, Roumania, Jugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia. It had accepted successive cuts in reparations, but it had not abandoned its claim to reparations. It had worked for the organization of peace, but it did not therefore mean to render itself defenseless. It had been idealistic, but never at the expense of realism. Marching, as it seemed, with its head in the clouds, it had kept its feet on firm earth; and the judgments passed on France varied in accordance with whether one regarded its head or its feet.

Clearly today without France little can be done; with France almost anything can be done.

But with this recognition we come back to our starting point. Now that cross purposes have ceased, now that France has obtained the recognition which it desired and without which all efforts were hampered, what is France prepared to do? How will it fulfill the responsibilities of its power? That is the question which the world is posing. That is the question which the French are meditating. That is the question which the future will answer.

Notes From Soviet Cities

ONE can make the thirty-six-hour journey from Moscow to Odessa in a roomy, first-class railroad coupé. Some toilet accessories, such as soap and towels, are lacking; for some reason the dizzily mounting production figures on oil, coal, Diesel engines, tractors and similar things are accompanied by an extraordinary shortage of some of the simplest and homeliest articles of everyday use.

* * *

A Busy Port Once Again — Odessa is the largest port on the Black Sea and the fifth largest in the Soviet Union, with a population in the neighborhood of 500,000. Because of its location on the Black Sea, Odessa, which is one of the most modern Soviet cities in point of architectural construction, has always been distinctly cosmopolitan in character. The part of Odessa which is near the railroad station looks dingy and down at the heel. But the city theater and some of the large public buildings in the neighborhood of the quay are in better condition. Ships flying the flags of many countries ride at anchor in the harbor and furnish evidence that Odessa, after years of stagnation, is again a busy port.

* * *

The London Hotel — The London Hotel of Odessa, well appointed, clean and commodious, is something of an oasis in Soviet provincial travel. It is one of the "foreign tourist" hotels, and during the summer months most of its rooms are reserved for the parties of foreigners who are traveling through Russia under the auspices of Intourist, the state tourist organization. Rations and food shortage seem far away when one sits in the inclosed courtyard of the London Hotel, with its palms and orchestra, and eats a regular hotel meal, with a full choice of courses. The charge for meals in foreign currency is fairly reasonable; Russians must pay eight or ten rubles for a full meal in the London Hotel. Curiously enough, quite a few of them, most of whom probably belonged to the more prosperous categories of state employees, could be seen dining along with the groups of foreigners, among whom English was the predominant language.

* * *

Famed In Poetry — Sebastopol is picturesquely surrounded by high hills which witnessed the charge of the Light Brigade, made famous by Tennyson, during the Crimean War three-quarters of a century ago. A cloudless, hot, blue sky is usual in this semi-Oriental part of the Soviet Union. Unfamiliar words in familiar Latin letters appear on buildings and streets, a sign that Crimea has put its Tartar language on a Latin alphabetical basis. Torgsin, the state corporation which deals in export goods for foreign currency, has opened a shop here with such unaccustomed luxuries as biscuits, cocoa, chocolate and nuts.

* * *

Local Item In Simferopol — Simferopol, the capital of Crimea, is a pleasant garden city of low white houses and spacious parks. It seems uncommonly hard hit by stringency of food. In the Simferopol park the former statue of the Empress Catherine II has been tumbled off its pedestal and replaced by a rather crudely executed artistic work showing a worker breaking the chains of the world, accompanied by figures of Marx, Engels and Lenine. In the local newspaper, Red Crimea, was a long list of announcements, of which the following was typical: "I, Olga Kanaki, living in the village Balta-Chokrak, in the Bakchi Sarai region, renounce my husband, the disfranchised Constantine Kuzmich Kanaki, and break off all connection with him." Now that Olga has renounced her unfortunate spouse, who had most probably been a trader or rich peasant, the pathway of life will be made easier for her. This smashing of the family ties of the disfranchised is just one of the thousand social changes which the revolution has brought with it.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Steel and Labor

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As one interested in steel, I ought not neglect to state that the editorial, "Retreat, Not Surrender," in the issue of September 24, discussing the reduction in wages by the steel industry, is characteristic of the wide horizon of your editorial page. Due probably to the industry's stubborn resistance to being "organized," it is easy to picture steel as a relentless, harsh master of labor, yet no industry has been more solicitous of labor in the present distressing situation, and dividends have been lowered or omitted and salaries reduced several times, by some producers, before an adjustment in wage rates was ordered. I have heard several expressions of appreciation for the viewpoint that "to berate these organizations . . . would be to forget that they have stood out an unprecedentedly long time against wage reduction, and so have shown an attitude toward labor which deserves great praise."

E. C. BARRINGER,
Cleveland, Ohio. Associate Editor, Steel.